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Briefly charted . . .

Aid deadline nears

Awards for summer school are currently being made by the financial aids office, according to Jim Gilbert, director. Since awards are based on financial needs, all students should complete an Institutional Application, Financial Statement Forms and applications can be picked up in the financial aids office, Hearn 115, between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. Funds are available under the college work study program which pays \$2.30 (minimum wage), the national direct student loan program, nursing, and law enforcement. There are also awards in certain other programs which can be awarded if the student qualifies. Deadline for application is May 1. However, applications will be processed until funds are expended. Students with questions may contact Gilbert or Kreta Cable in the financial aids office. Also, Gilbert reminds that the application date deadline for short term loans is May 20. No applications will be processed after this date.

Rader wins award

John Gary Rader, a Missouri Southern senior, has won the National Observer Student Achievement Award. The honor is given each year to the outstanding graduating political science student. John will receive a year's subscription to The National Observer and a specially designed certificate to be presented to him at the honor's convocation on May 3. An active student in campus politics, Rader was a member of Student Senate for two years, and served as secretary for a year. He has also been active in CIRUNA for four years including a year as vice-president, and was a delegate to the Midwest Model United Nations for three years. He served as president of the International Club. Rader plans to attend graduate school in the near future.

College Bowl over

Pi Gamma Mu, honorary social science fraternity, swept to an easy championship in the annual College Bowl competition, this year sponsored by KME-Math Club. Pi Gamma Mu team members — Jim Cook, Gary Rader, Kay Evely, and Jim Siler — devastated each of their opponents along the way, defeating a team from The Chart in the final round. It was the second consecutive year The Chart had ended in the runner-up spot in College Bowl competition. Representing The Chart were Steve Smith, Liz DeMerice, Kurt Parsons, Dave Koester, and Steve Holmes. The single-elimination tournament began with 11 organizations involved, and took three days of rounds in deciding the winner. Trophies were presented both Pi Gamma Mu and The Chart.

Miner takes post

Mrs. Lorine Miner, associate professor of business education, has been named director of placement and alumni affairs. She will assume her duties on July 1 upon the retirement of Ralph Winton, who has served in that position for four years. Mrs. Miner has taught in the business department for ten years and has served as business educator supervisor. As such, she has had a wide contact with school and business personnel in the area. For the past three years she has traveled to schools throughout the state as a member of the State Advisory Council for the State Department of Education. Mrs. Miner has also served on various faculty committees including Faculty Senate, the General Education Committee and the Steering Committee for NCATE Accreditation. Mrs. Miner received her bachelor's and master's degrees from Kansas State College at Pittsburg. She was named Outstanding Educator of 1971-72 and is listed in the Dictionary of International Biographies for 1972-73. She and her husband Lawrence reside in Webb City, where he is superintendent of schools.

Cookbook planned

Publication date is still several months away, but already a project of the Missouri Southern chapter of the Student Education Association promises to be a best-seller. What members are planning is a faculty cookbook, featuring cartoons of each Southern faculty member, a "famous quote," and his or her favorite recipe. Cartoons of about 35 faculty members have already been completed and have been put on display in the College Union. Now SEA members are collecting recipes, with the promise that no member will contribute if he or she will be represented by a "silly" recipe. Books will be 5 by 8 1/2 inches and will be prepared so they can stand up like an easel with the page being used standing up like a book calendar. Each faculty member will have one page. Books will sell for \$2.50 and will be available in August. The collection is being dedicated to Dr. Lloyd Dryer, faculty member of SEA for many years. Faculty members are still being urged to submit their favorite recipes to the current SEA sponsor, Dr. Leland Easterday.

Ask about faculty salaries!

Public records may be open, but apparently not to all

By LIZ DeMERICE
Editor-in-chief

Deciding whether or not to publish information that is public record and that the public has a right to know is not always an easy choice.

The staff of The Chart has recently become embroiled in controversy over whether or not to publish the names and salaries of administrators and faculty members.

TIM DRY, FORMER editor-in-chief, began working on the story in February. At that time, he asked Dr. Paul Shipman, vice-president for business affairs, to furnish The Chart with individual salaries, eliminating names, but providing for each person the rank, department, highest degree held and number of years on campus. Dr. Shipman said salaries and ranks could possibly be furnished but not the other information.

In reality, that was the only information Dry wanted. He had asked for the additional information thinking he could get the administration to compromise, and that he would end up with the information he originally wanted.

Dr. Shipman, however, promised to confer with Dr. Leon Billingsly, president of the college. When Dry returned he was told that Shipman and Billingsly had decided to ask the Board of Regents for a decision. Later, The Chart was informed that Billingsly, Shipman and the board reportedly agreed "it would not be in the best interests of the college" to furnish the information, but if The Chart could discover for themselves it would be "a good chance to do some investigative reporting and they could publish it."

THE FOLLOWING WEEK, Dr. Billingsly told the faculty senate substantially the same thing. That we had requested the information and that it was not given to us. He again mentioned that it would be a good exercise in investigative reporting.

Several weeks after that incident, another staff member requested the information, and once again the request was denied.

Surprised at the attitude of the administration, staff members began exploring the legal ramifications of such a decision.

Several area attorneys were consulted and calls were made to various state offices in Jefferson City. All agreed on one point: That the administration had violated state law by refusing to make the records public, and that The Chart technically had a court case.

A local legislator has requested a decision on this question and a related issue from in a letter to John Ashcroft, the state's attorney general. The letter to Ashcroft asked "Are state-funded Missouri colleges and universities required to keep records open and available to the public concerning current individual salaries of their faculty and staff? Also, are records available and open to the public dealing with the general financial condition of a state college or university?"

*...were it left to me
to decide whether
we should have a
government without
newspapers,
or newspapers without
a government,
I should not hesitate
a moment to prefer
the latter."*

—Thomas Jefferson

THE STAFF, HOWEVER, went to work and after a long series of phone calls obtained a copy of the payroll from the Office of Administration, Division of Accounting. In addition, we obtained a copy of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS XI) for the current school year. This contained administrative salaries and a breakdown of the salaries of men and women, by rank and by salary level.

Then work began on converting the sum on monthly pay checks into the sum on faculty contracts. In addition, staff

members talked to virtually every faculty member on the state payroll to obtain information about previous teaching experience and education. We felt this could not be overlooked if we were to print the salary figures.

As our deadline approached, our problems increased. Dr. Billingsly told the entire faculty they could expect their salaries to be published and that he felt it would cause irreparable damage in the community and foster resentment between employees.

On the following day, our final copy deadline, after the story was near completion, Richard Massa, Chart adviser, and Liz DeMerice, editor, were called into Billingsly's office for a meeting. He informed them of his feelings, noting that he would not stop publication, even though he disagreed.

THEN, AFTER A MONTH of research by our staff, Billingsly volunteered to verify the figures we had and to release the names and salaries of those people not on the state payroll. Most faculty members in technology, nursing and the dental program are still on the junior college payroll, as are the majority of first year instructors.

None of The Chart's calculations were off more than \$1. Billingsly noted he had received only complaints from faculty members. In researching this story, however, the staff received considerable support from the teachers.

It must be noted that this story is the result of efforts by The Chart staff, not its adviser. Citing a conflict of interest, Massa has refused to offer opinions, advice or to help gather information for this article. As president of the faculty senate, as a journalist and as a citizen protecting his privacy, he felt that he should not be involved in the effort. The decision on whether or not to publish the information has always rested solely with The Chart staff.

Staff members disagreed on whether or not to print a table listing names, ranks, salary, experience, and education or to simply analyze the figures. Debate was heated and lasted most of deadline day. The final decision was the result of carefully weighing several factors.

AS STUDENTS we are aware that some faculty members are tremendously overpaid. Just as some students simply occupy space, some teachers simply occupy office space. We hoped that publication of salaries would put a spotlight on payroll

(continued on page 2)

Newman Road still a problem:

Petitions fail; crosswalk, too! What next?

By KATHY SENEKER
Associate Editor

Letters, meetings, phone calls and petitions have been tools in Southern's struggle to obtain additional safety measures for students crossing Newman Road; and the end is not yet in sight.

Considerable controversy still exists concerning what, if anything, can be done and should be done.

An estimated 12-1500 crossings are made daily across Newman Road. This includes dorm students crossing for classes and meals, as well as students crossing who have classes in the Police Academy.

EXPLAINING THE SITUATION, Adrian Meacham, security supervisor, said, "Before completion of this road I wrote a request to the state highway department and the public works department of the city of Joplin and made known our request for the safety measures we needed here."

This request included two crosswalks (one at the present site and one close to the police academy driveway) and an established school speed limit for the length of the campus marked by school zone lights and signs.

Meacham received a reply from the highway department stating that he was premature in his request since the road was not completed and they had not received authority yet; however, they said that someone would come after the road was completed to see about the requests. Said Meacham, "...That never happened."

AUTHORITY OVER THE ROAD belonged to the city when it was two-lane; but since expansion to four-lanes was state-funded, the road is now under the control of the state. Traffic control is the responsibility of the state highway department and enforcement powers are with the city.

Joseph Mickus became district engineer with the highway department in September. Previously traffic engineer, he explained that most of his background was with traffic and so he was familiar with situations such as this.

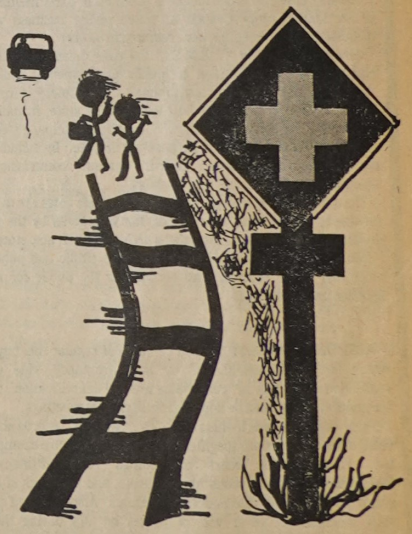
Mickus met with college officials to discuss the Newman Road situation. Said the engineer, "They asked our opinion as to what we felt was needed for the safety of the students. They asked about the possibility of the requests (mentioned earlier)." The highway department responded with agreement to establish a crosswalk at a location determined safe.

THAT SITE WAS between the sidewalks in front of the dormitories and leading to the art and music buildings. Mickus said, "It is our recommendation that they cross at that point."

Dorm residents have complained that the crosswalk is out of the way of many of their classes and of the College Union, where meals are served. Some have suggested a crosswalk halfway between the police academy and South Hall. Another site is the one near the police academy driveway.

But, said Mickus, "As far as crosswalks—it was our recommendation that there should not be another crosswalk." He explained that a lack of adequate sight distance was the problem

(continued on page 2)



For want of millions:

College engages in annual battle

If the college's proposed budget for the next fiscal year were to be totally approved by the state legislature and the governor, a new assistant dean for academic affairs, a new assistant registrar, and 12 additional faculty members would be hired, 23,300 new books would be added to the library, and weekly publication of The Chart would be possible.

Included also would be cost of living and merit raises for all employees. Chances are, however, that not all will materialize, with salaries and a proposed technology building bearing the major brunt of cuts by off-campus officials.

A copy of the proposed budget as submitted by college authorities was made available to The Chart by the state department of education.

THE TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET, as submitted, last October, was for \$7,212,674. Of that amount, \$5,984,774 was requested in state appropriations; \$1,022,000 was anticipated from student fees; \$97,900 from federal grants and contracts; \$10,000 from private gifts; \$38,000 from investment income; and \$60,000 from other sources.

For personal services (salaries) the budget proposed expenditures of \$4,322,074 as compared with \$3,626,350 for the current fiscal year; \$540,000 for equipment purchase and repair as compared with \$139,500 this year; and \$2,350,600 for

operational expenses as compared with \$1,723,798 for this year.

In terms of personal services, this year's budget for instructional salaries is for \$2,444,420. The proposed budget asked for a 10 per cent cost of living increase and one per cent for merit, plus \$180,000 for new faculty members to raise the total amount of salaries for instruction to \$2,893,306. For public service the proposal is for \$26,464 compared with \$24,000 this year; for academic support \$428,850 compared with \$356,622; for student services \$380,396 compared with \$303,058; for institutional support \$313,905 compared with \$277,392; and for physical plant operations \$279,153 compared with \$220,858.

Breaking down the budget into areas, of principal concern is that of general academic instruction. Budget requests were based on a projected fall enrollment of 4,000 and the addition of 12 faculty members. New faculty were requested in biology, mathematics, psychology, speech and journalism, drafting, women's physical education, business, and theatre (one each) and two each in music and social sciences. Four additional secretaries are requested for fine arts, psychology, sociology, and physical education.

FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, requests for new equipment total \$88,900. Items requested include: 10 electric typewriters at \$5,040; 5 calculators for \$2,750; one litho press with stones and accessories, \$3,500; one magnetic tape

typewriter, \$15,000; darkroom facilities, \$10,000; a digital plotter to be used with existing equipment, \$2,517; a disc unit to increase capacity and versatility in existing equipment, \$2,800; an infrared spectrophotometer, \$9,200; an air conditioner test unit with drive for demonstration, \$2,700; engine dynamometer, \$4,000; electrical discharge machine, \$3,495; a surface grinder, \$2,485; magnetic chuck for surface grinder, \$1,050; an engine lathe, \$6,400; 5 dumpy levels, \$123; 5 transits, \$1,468 (with maintenance and repair budgeted at \$2,707); 30 file cabinets, \$3,540; top loading balance, \$1,025; 20 steel lockers, \$2,350; a bandsaw, \$1,000; 3 electric potters wheels at \$1,200; an immunofluorescence microscope with camera attached at \$2,500; and 3 oscilloscopes at \$1,050.

In the area of academic support, \$350,000 is requested for purchase of books and materials

(continued on page 5)

And also . . .

Interested in flying saucers? If not, how about massage parlors, firemen, Firefall, the Ozark Mountain Daredevils, hair sties, skateboards, Star Trek, radio stations, Ruth Rice? Take your pick. Stories about all of these — and more are inside this edition of The Chart.

Sunshine Law proves legal

By KATHY SENEKER
Associate Editor

Enacted in 1973, Missouri's "Sunshine Law" involves the opening of meetings, records and votes of governmental bodies to the public.

The intent of the law, clarified in the court case *Cohen v. Poelker*, is "to prohibit secrecy at all levels by requiring that meetings and votes of members of these departments, commissions and agencies of the several levels of government and records thereof be open to the public."

The text of the law is divided into two parts, the first dealing with definition, how votes are to be taken, notice of meetings, exceptions and authorization of injunctive relief. The second deals with the expungement and closing of arrest records. These are joined with the title "An Act relating to meetings, records, and votes of public governmental bodies, with a penalty provision."

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THIS LAW came under fire in the case previously referred to, *Cohen v. Poelker*. The case was described in South Western Reporter, a digest of Missouri cases.

Members of the board of estimate and apportionment of St. Louis allegedly violated provisions of the "Sunshine Law" when they kept members of the public from attending meetings of the board. The Board stated that they would continue to prevent this attendance. The St. Louis Circuit Court ruled against the Board, and the case was appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court.

Among other reasons given in defense, the Board claimed that the law was unconstitutional. The Constitution of Missouri states that "no bill shall contain more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in its title..."

THE BOARD ARGUED that the bill enacting Chapter 610 (the "Sunshine Law") contained two subjects: meetings, records and votes of public governmental bodies; and the closing and expungement of arrest records.

The resulting court decision was that the bill did not contain two subjects, but one general subject which was clearly expressed in its title "in very broad language."

Members of the Board also defended themselves by claiming that the provisions of the law were in violation of a Missouri Constitution provision which prohibits law "creating or fixing powers, duties or compensation of any municipal office or employment, for any city adopting its own charter." The court ruled that the law in this instance, also, was not in violation of the Constitution.

Terms used in the "Sunshine Law" are defined in the first section of the text. They include "public governmental body," "closed meeting," "record" or "vote," and "open meeting" or "record" or "vote." Some of these terms have had to be further clarified in court.

AMONG THE CASES CITED in "Vernon's Annotated Missouri Statutes," one involved a not-for-profit corporation operating a rest home. It was ruled that the corporation was not a public governmental body as defined in the "Sunshine Law" and so meetings of the board of directors of the corporation could be closed.

Another case concerned luncheon meetings of party members of St. Louis County Council at which public business was discussed. These meetings were required to be open.

Also referred to in "V.A.M.S.," the case *Cohen v. Poelker* clarified that the definition of 'public governmental bodies' "refers to and includes constitutional and statutory governmental bodies or entities and all levels in the state, including state itself, any political subdivision, county, municipal government, school district, special purpose district, etc.; by including the definition any 'agency,' 'board,' 'bureau,' 'commission,' 'committee,' 'department' and 'division'."

The next section of the law states that all public votes are to be recorded; and, if taken by roll call, the vote given by the individual member must be recorded with his name. It also states, "...all public meetings shall be open to the public and public votes and public records shall be open to the public for inspection and duplication."

ALTHOUGH NO NOTICE need be made of regular meetings which have been established by law, ordinance, rule or regulation of the body, a "reasonable method of notification" to the general public must be adopted for all special meetings.

There are exceptions to this ruling. The meetings, records and votes involved in certain specified court proceedings are exempted. This includes court proceedings for legitimacy, illegitimacy, adoption, probation or parole, and meetings of a grand jury, and juvenile court proceedings. Also included is "any meeting, record or vote of judges or jury during the deliberation of a verdict."

The law does not apply to meetings, records or votes that have to do with "legal actions, causes of action, or litigation involving a public governmental body, leasing, purchase or sale of real estate," when legal consideration could be hurt by public knowledge of the transaction.

MEETINGS OR RECORDS of the "state militia or national guard or any part thereof" can be closed.

Also closed can be "any nonjudicial mental health proceedings and proceedings involving physical health, scholastic probation, scholastic expulsion or scholastic graduation, welfare cases, meetings relating to the hiring, firing or promotion of personnel of a public governmental body."

The section also exempts "other meetings, records or votes as otherwise provided by law."

An example illustrating the employment exception of this section involved meetings of Columbia city council regarding the hiring of a municipal judge or city manager. These meetings were allowed to be closed to the public.

On the other hand, budgetary meetings of the St. Louis board of education and board of estimate and apportionment were required to be open because they did not fall within the employment exception. Both of these cases were cited in "V.A.M.S."

The Missouri circuit courts were given "jurisdiction to issue injunctions to enforce the provisions of these sections."

Publish AND perish... was that the question?

(continued from page 1)

inequities and eventually result in needed changes.

We felt that the college was wrong in its attitude. Public information should be easily accessible to any citizen or any newspaper reporter. It should not require over 100 hours of research to come up with salary information.

We felt that many faculty members wanted the salaries to be open to inspection and debate. Staff writers were amazed that so many teachers were willing to help and offered encouragement.

We felt that the salaries of the faculty (as state employees) should be as open to debate as are the salaries of our state legislators. The citizens of Missouri are paying these salaries through their taxes.

Students are asked to evaluate teachers (with the SIR) each year and these ratings eventually affect merit raises for faculty members. By publishing this year's salaries and publishing salaries next year, students could see the results of their input.

Some staff members expressed concern that publication of salaries could have an adverse effect on The Chart itself and that some retaliation might result.

This brought in a second and equally important question, regarding freedom of the press, as well as the people's right to know. The staff felt it should not allow itself to be muzzled or have its freedom of the press infringed.

ON THE OTHER HAND, some staff members felt that publication of faculty names and salaries was not necessary and

vital to the story. They felt although The Chart had the information and had the ability and right to publish it, there was no need to publish. The action did not justify the end product, overkill.

Details on page 13

They also believed publications of names would result in an unnecessary controversy among faculty members.

The staff also took into consideration the original plan was not to publish names, only ranks. We did not want our readers to feel we were seeking to sensationalize for shock effect, a misinterpretation of our intent.

The staff members who opposed publication of names emphasized that the situation had no news value. They felt if the specific information were of an important enough nature, The Chart would not hesitate to publish even in the face of controversy, adverse reactions, misinterpretation or bad feelings. But they felt that this issue had no value. The information was interesting, they thought but it was not news and had no effect on the central issue: That the people's right to know had been denied.

There is a God, Southern students say

By ROBERT WOMACK

"In God We Trust" may no longer carry the national significance it once did, but results from a recent survey of Missouri Southern students show that there is still a great number who do believe.

In a survey last month, students were chosen at random, without regard to sex, age, or race, and were asked to complete a list of questions dealing strictly with the fundamental concepts of Christianity. The results were interesting, and reflect, in one way or another, the religious convictions of students at this small, midwestern college, and undoubtedly many others like it.

A study of the completed survey sheets revealed that 40 per cent of those questioned were male, and 60 per cent female. The average age of those questioned was 22 years.

The first question received the greatest positive reaction. Asked "Do you believe in God?", an overwhelming 88 per cent said that they did indeed. Only 7 per cent said they did not, while 5 per cent were not sure. Asked how they envisioned God, 49 per cent saw Him as their Heavenly Father, 28 per cent believed Him to be some type of Supreme Being, 8 per cent considered Him to be a very close friend, and 8 per cent saw Him as something else. Some 80 per cent believed the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, while 18 per cent did not. This trust was further reflected in the next question, for when asked who they thought the Jesus Christ of the Bible was (is) 82 per cent replied they believed He was the Son of God. Slightly over 5 per cent thought He was a very wise teacher, with the same number feeling He was a revolutionary, and an equal amount considering Him to have been an ordinary man.

The Virgin Birth was accepted as truth by over 85 per cent of those asked, rejected by 11 per cent, and left 4 per cent unsure of what they believed. Those figures were exactly the same concerning the believability of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, and only slightly different concerning the literal Second Coming of Christ, with 84 per cent accepting it as truth, and 13 per cent

rejecting the possibility. Some 7 out of 10 people asked said that they did believe in the Devil, while 8 out of 10 believed in life after death.

When they were asked if they had ever had a "religious experience", 58 per cent said that they had, 35 per cent said they hadn't, and 7 per cent weren't sure. Then they were asked if they had been "Born again", to which 55 per cent said definitely yes; another 9 per cent said they thought so; 7 per cent did not know whether they had been or not; 15 per cent said they didn't think they had; another 15 per cent said no, they definitely had not been. Questioned as to how they would best describe themselves, almost two-thirds (actually 60 per cent) called themselves "Christians"; 13 per cent felt they were "good people"; 11 per cent stated that they were agnostics; 4 per cent said they were complete disciples of Jesus"; 2 per cent called themselves atheists; 10 per cent considered themselves something else. In

It's time, women, to Speakout

The Joplin International Women's Year local Speakout will be held April 30, from 9 a.m. to noon at South Junior High School. It will be free of charge and all area women are invited to attend.

In its last meeting, the local Speakout Planning Committee determined that the event should cover areas of concern to Joplin women, such as employment, education and identity, services for women, and problems of single women. Chairing the Speakout will be Rosemary Curb.

The committee is in accordance with Public Law 94-167 establishing IWY in a historic attempt to aid Congress and the President in finding out the needs of women and the barriers which prevent their full participation in national life.

Missouri has been awarded \$60,000 to cover costs of its state convention and regional Speakouts which will bring together

WETHER OR NOT this story is newsworthy depends in part upon the reader. News is a significant event, idea or situation but much of the significance lies in what the reader gets out of an article.

It is significant that Southern's administrators violated state law.

It is significant in that current salaries have never before been published for employees of this college.

But if we have not trained our readers to realize the importance of any story, then it isn't news and we have failed.

On the other hand, if our readers find significance in this story, then we have succeeded.

FOR THESE REASONS, the staff has voted not to publish the names. We feel that it would cause ill will and many problems.

We have, however, written a news story analyzing the salaries on campus and hope that it will serve a significant purpose.

The staff feels that our decision is in the best interests of the campus. Some faculty members will be disappointed at this and others will be pleased. Hopefully, all will realize the consideration we gave our final decision.

No easy decision

spite of the high number of "Christians", however, only 27 per cent said they go to church every chance they get. Another 25 per cent stated they usually go once a week, on Sunday morning. A third group, 16 per cent of the total, said they go seldom, if ever. Those who "Go when they can" made up 18 per cent. And 13 per cent said they never go.

A third of those asked said the thought of dying frightened them and when asked about heaven and hell, these responses were obtained: 64 per cent believed in both, 13 per cent believed in heaven, but not hell, 2 per cent believed in hell, but not heaven, 13 per cent did not believe in either of them, and 8 per cent didn't really know what they believed about it.

The survey, while not done in the strictest scientific manner possible (due to obvious limitations), nevertheless presents a reasonably accurate look at the religious beliefs and disabilities of average Missouri Southern students.

women from all walks of life to discuss their status and how it can be improved. Information from the local Speakouts and state conventions will be taken to the national convention next fall in Houston, Texas, and formulated into a report for the President, Congress, and the public.

A team of 30 women have been appointed by Washington to serve on the State IWY Coordinating Committee and make plans for the Missouri IWY Convention to be held June 3, 4, and 5 at Washington University in St. Louis. Two Joplin women, Karen Schafer and Marie Ceselski are serving on the committee and will attend a coordinating meeting on May 12 in Columbia.

According to Ceselski, "This will be a grass roots effort to try and find the barriers and recommend change. Believe it or not, the government is trying to help women through this reaching out process."

What next to do on Newman?

(continued from page 1)

and the reason for this decision. "I would not want to be a party in putting a crosswalk in an unsafe place."

But students still cross at these "unsafe places."

"It would help, certainly," said Meacham, "if the students would use the one crosswalk that is available," but he expressed his understanding that it was out of the way for many of the students.

EVEN IN THE CROSSWALK, near misses have been reported by many students. One South Hall resident who had been nearly "mowed down" in the crosswalk exclaimed, "You'd think it was a freeway!"

Meacham said, "A crosswalk in itself painted on the street and a sign saying 'This is a crosswalk,' doesn't accomplish much. If you had signs and lights—then I think that the vehicle traffic would obey those signals or those signs."

Said Mickus, "I don't think reliance should be placed on a stoplight or a crosswalk. I would not walk out and expect a vehicle to stop for me in a crosswalk."

He went on, "They (crosswalks) are not there to make the vehicle stop...It does give the students added safety." He mentioned that the advance warning signs give an additional advantage.

BUT MANY PEOPLE do not feel this is enough. One girl spoke of an instance when she started crossing during a gap in traffic, but was trapped halfway by speeding cars coming from both directions. This points to a major problem—speeding on Newman Road.

The current speed limit is 35 m.p.h.

Mickus explained that speed limits are based on engineering studies on the prevailing speeds. Radar is used to check those speeds; and then the speed limit is chosen from the 85 percentile speed, the speed 85 per cent of the vehicles travel.

"It was found that changing a speed limit on a road does not make much difference because drivers drive the speed they're used to and usually the speed they feel is safe."

He added that arbitrary selection of a speed limit does not work.

THE SPEED LIMIT on Newman Road, however, he later explained, was not selected by the 85 percentile method, but was put in with the idea: "Let's put it in and see how well it works." He stated that they are in the process of making some studies in this to see if the speed limit is right.

Was it? There are mixed feelings about this.

College officials have requested a 20 m.p.h. speed zone. Meacham received information recently that one of the city

councilmen had made mention in a city council meeting that perhaps they should look into this road situation and suggested that the speed limit be raised to 40 or 45 m.p.h.

Meacham called this councilman. "I informed him that perhaps he individually might not be aware of the dangers of the speed limit of 35 m.p.h. and no safety precautions other than one crosswalk." The councilman was not aware of this and changed his opinion.

"Security sits on the road in the mornings with lights going to try to slow down traffic so the kids can cross safely," said Meacham, "—but we can't always be there. And we as security don't have the authority on the road out here. We only have authority on campus."

MEACHAM HAS REQUESTED more radar. "The police department has been operative and are working radar more frequently," He added, "They are clocking vehicles on this road in excess of 70 m.p.h."

On this point Mickus stated that enforcement should be applied. "There is no reason why they should drive so fast."

For slowing down traffic, a dorm resident suggested that a flashing yellow light be installed to mark the pedestrian crossing.

ESTABLISHMENT of a school zone during the time school is in session, is another request made by Meacham.

Mickus stated, "The highway department does not use school speed limits. We don't feel that they're appropriate."

He explained, "Vehicles are going to drive a road at what they feel is safe. The conditions, whether you cut a college campus or elementary school or garment factory, will reflect themselves in the people that drop their speed."

"The road has to be looked at as part of the environment..."

"We feel like this is a very realistic way to look at it. Really that road is not like a freeway or part of a continuous highway."

DURING 1976 THE AVERAGE daily traffic was 2,800. This is approximately one-tenth of that on Rangeline. Mickus termed Newman a "low-volume" road. And, he said, "There are a lot of natural gaps in traffic."

A suggestion was made that a pedestrian light be established to aid students in crossing. On this, Mickus commented, "Traffic signals like that are put in where the traffic is so heavy that you need something to artificially provide gaps in traffic."

"They don't normally work very well with college students." He explained that they'd found that generally the students did not wait as long as it took the light to change to halt traffic. "If we were doing that I would really question that it's appropriate or that it's needed."

An overpass has also been suggested, but the idea has been almost abandoned, due largely to the expense. The cost of building an overpass or tunnel would be around \$125,000.

Mickus suggested that students use the established crosswalk. "It is our recommendation that they cross at that point." He went on to say that they should not attempt to stop traffic. "Look for a gap and cross."

"Our main problem," he said, "is that I fail to see that it's a real problem. There are plenty of gaps in traffic, and it's a low-volume road."

"If they are going to step out in front of a car...then I think there's a problem." But, he explained that he didn't believe the problem was with the traffic. "It isn't an unsafe road to cross."

Meacham, however, stated, "We feel that we do have a problem and hopefully we can get it solved."

Meacham wrote a letter recently to the city manager of Joplin and expressed to him the problem with safety and his requests of things to be done. He asked if there was anything anyone could do to assist in establishing safety measures for the students.

IN HIS REPLY the city manager wrote that they would have people out to count the students that crossed back and forth on this road during the day. They would do some surveillance and they would make their recommendations to the state.

The manager stated that they would do all in their power to recommend what was necessary.

In the letter to the manager, Meacham had also stated that the students themselves were concerned to the point that they had submitted petitions.

Under Dr. Glenn Dolence's direction, William Renner, student, submitted the petitions, with a letter, to the Board of Regents. The matter was discussed at the March 10 meeting of the board.

Dr. Leon Billingsly, president, sent Renner a letter to say that they had brought it up and were discussing it with the highway department.

"WE ARE CONCERNED," said Meacham, "and I mean myself as security supervisor, and certainly President Billingsly is concerned and those who have any authority here."

He expressed appreciation of the students' circulation of the petitions, "Anything the students can do on this matter will certainly be appreciated by me and other people concerned."

"The only thing we can do from a security standpoint is try—make our requests of what we feel are the things that are needed and to those people—the city and state. They are the ones that are involved."

The highway department had not known of the petitions, Mickus said that if they were sent to them, they would act on them. "Any action that would arise that would demand our attention we would look into."

Mickus said, "We are willing to work with the university, city and the students."

Senate approves new law enforcement degree

Approval for a new four-year degree program in criminal justice administration was given by Faculty Senate last week. The proposal now goes to the Missouri Southern Board of Regents for approval. Under the proposal a bachelor of science degree would be awarded, and the area of subject or occupational specialty would continue to be law enforcement but added would be the specialty of juvenile officer, probation and parole, and correction.

If approved, the program would be included in the next college catalog and would be implemented in the fall of 1978. The first graduates would complete their studies four semesters later. Some 376 similar programs are found in colleges across the nation, according to Don Seneker, director of law enforcement studies, and the new program in reality would be an expansion of the college's presently established associate of science degree in law enforcement.

Seven new courses would be established under the proposal, including a course in basic photography. Other courses would

be: Criminal investigations, II; evidence law; probation and parole; traffic accident investigation and control; juvenile procedures; and internship in criminal justice.

Also approved last week by the Senate was the addition of a course in a business administration division entitled Small Business Management Practicum. The course would be practical experience in solving real problems in an actual business environment. Students would provide counseling to small business firms through cases referred by the Small Business Administration.

The Senate approved a renumbering and shifting of courses in the military science department and a general realignment of courses in the department of health, physical education, and recreation to bring the department in line with new certification requirements from the Missouri State Department of Education.

In other action, the Senate authorized the Executive Committee of the Senate to serve as a constitutional committee to revise the organization's by-laws to make explicit the line of communication from Senate committees to the Senate.

Danny Campbell kidnaped, held prisoner 36 hours

If all Missouri Southern students were required to write the traditional theme "How I Spent My Spring Vacation," Danny Campbell would probably win a contest hands down. Danny Campbell was kidnaped and held prisoner for 36 hours.

ACCORDING TO AN ACCOUNT Campbell, a junior on the football squad, gave to the FBI he was enroute to Neosho from Osage when he saw three hitchhikers walking alongside the highway. Then he noticed that one of them, a black woman, fell to the ground.

Stopping his car, Campbell asked the trio if they needed help. When they got into his car, Campbell said, "The woman seriously looked like she was hurt." He offered to drive them to Neosho hospital, but then a black man in the trio pulled a gun, stuck it to his head and said they'd go "anywhere I say." They drove south on Highway 71 through Arkansas, stopping at Waldron to sleep at a public rest area. Campbell said he was at the steering wheel of his car while the black couple slept in sleeping bags on the ground. The white man of the trio stayed in the car with the gun—and with Campbell.

SHORTLY AFTER SUNRISE the black couple got back into

the car, untied Campbell and ordered him to drive to Texarkana where they hit Highway 59 and headed for Marshall, Tex.

About 1:30 p.m. they dumped Campbell's car in Marshall and walked 10 miles to Interstate 20 where they hitched a ride to about 25 miles outside Shreveport. They began walking the remaining distance to Shreveport.

After a couple of hours of walking they stopped in a wooded area and rested a short while. Campbell said one of the men kicked him in the ribs and ordered him to start walking again, and after six hours they reached Shreveport where the kidnapers tied Campbell's hands and put a hood over his head.

BY THEN they had returned to Interstate 20 where the kidnapers were waiting a car to pick them up. The white man and black woman stood on the highway, according to Campbell, watching for the car. When it came into view, the white man yelled to the other man, "Here comes the pickup."

At that point the black man pushed Campbell down an embankment into a ravine and left him. Campbell freed himself, walked into Shreveport, called the local police and then called home. Shreveport police called the FBI who questioned Campbell for 12 hours.

Election petitions due today for Senate, CUB contests

Petitions from those students who wish to run for offices in the Student Senate and the College Union Board are due today in the office of Glenn Dolence, dean of student services. Petitions become available on April 18, and any student with a grade point average of at least 2.0 and who has completed 59 hours of college work, with at least 29 hours at Southern, is eligible. Grade point averages and student hours were checked with the Registrar's Office before petitions were issued, and 90 signatures are needed on each petition.

"Students' names are listed in the same order on the ballot in which they were filed," said Dolence. The number and location of posters and the distribution of handbills are covered by campaign regulations, a list of which is available in Dean Dolence's office. If there are more than three people running for the same office, a primary will be held on April 27. General elections will be held on April 29. Approximately 3,200 students are eligible to vote at Southern. The Student Senate will meet to establish a polling place, and the counting of the ballots will be supervised by the student service offices. Senators and class officer elections next fall will be handled in the same manner with petitions available at least a week beforehand.

"The elections this spring will take at least two ballots—one for the Student Senate, and one for the College Union Board,"

Dolence added. "Except for the last two elections, we've had primaries for at least one office. This is especially true for class elections."

Student voter participation has been something less than spectacular. "Out of 3,200 students eligible, we might get 500 who vote. In some cases we've had people elected with as little as 16 votes," said Dolence. The problem of student disinterest has been discussed often, but a solution has not been found.

"These offices are very important. This could be a leadership role. In the College Union Board, we're talking about a budget of \$40,000 a year. That's a lot of responsibility. They're in dire need of people to serve on some of these committees, because it's more than just a one person operation." Of the Student Senate, Dolence said, "This is a great opportunity for showing a great deal of responsibility, whether it's repairing sidewalks or parking lots or whatever. It's the student's means of communicating with the campus."

Offices to be filled in the Student Senate are president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Offices in the College Union Board are chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and committee chairmen for Cultural Affairs, Dance Committee, Recreational Films, and the Forum.



TROPHIES TO BE AWARDED winners in the fifth annual foreign language field day tomorrow are displayed by Harold Bodon (left), Francisco Colon, and Dr. Carmen Carney, chairperson. The event is expected to draw some 500 high school students tomorrow for participation in the competitive language events.

Foreign language field day tomorrow expected to draw 400-500

Missouri Southern's fifth annual Foreign Language Field Day takes place tomorrow, and students from some 25 area high schools will be participating. Schools from Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma have made reservations.

Students compete on aural, reading, and grammar comprehension in French, German, and Spanish. Also, a Culture

Bowl will be held. Winners in each category receive trophies and certificates. A sweepstakes and a runner-up award will be given in each language.

Several schools will have the opportunity to present skits and musical numbers, and this year's talent show will be held in Taylor Auditorium.

Lunch in the cafeteria will feature German, Spanish, and French foods.

Students from Southern will be in charge of proctoring and helping with the correction of tests. They will also show movies in Spanish, French, and German and they will serve as guides for visitors.

Dr. Carmen Carney, assistant professor of Spanish, is chairperson. The event is an activity sponsored by the department of language and literature whose head is Dr. Harry Zuger. Harold Bodon, assistant professor of German and French, and Francisco Colon, assistant professor of Spanish, will assist.

The event was begun in 1972 when only about 200 high school students participated. Last year some 500 participated. Southern is the only college in Missouri providing such an event.

History conference attracts 150 students

CIRUNA's sixth annual history conference last month reenacted the Senate session of 1860, which was instrumental in starting the Civil War.

"CIRUNA considered the Senate of 1860 as interesting year, so it was chosen as the topic of this year's conference," St. Clair stated. "We felt that area high school students could really sink their teeth into subjects concerning secession, slavery and territorial rights."

The history and political science organization ranks high each year on the Senate awards list, which presents awards to organizations which, in their opinion of the Senate, perform a useful service to their school, members and community.

"Approximately 150 high school students from this area participated in the event," St. Clair continued. "and several grade school classes were present to watch the reenactment."

Preparation for the event was started in early October, when CIRUNA members began mailing out handbooks to area schools along with bibliographies listing sources in the Missouri Southern library for the students to use as research references.

"Many high school students come to Spiva Library to research the topics," St. Clair stated. "CIRUNA members listed references for them to use, which acquaints them with the library."

"The reenactments of Senate meetings do not always end in the same manner as the original," St. Clair said. "Students are too affected and biased concerning what has happened since the original. One of the topics this year was slavery, and although the students tried to defend it in the same manner as the South did in 1860, viewpoints have changed too much for them to really believe what they were saying."

"The conference was not completely authentic, since the students did six months' work in a matter of hours," St. Clair concluded.

Jim Cook, president of the organization, served as chairman of the conference, while remaining CIRUNA members filled such positions as clerks, secretaries, pages and parliamentarians. Club members also did manual work such as setting up the tables and making the placecards.

Participating schools included Carthage, two teams from Memorial, Parkwood, McAuley, Baxter, Diamond, Riverton, Galena, Lamar and Carl Junction. Each team was assigned the representation of three states which participated in the original session.

The club will now begin planning its annual mock security council, which is modeled after the United Nations security council. It is tentatively scheduled for the middle of October.

VA changes distribution

Recent changes have been made in the certification and distribution of educational payments received by veterans and eligible dependents, and according to Bobby Martin, on-campus Veteran's representative, the new changes could cause a financial hardship on some students as a break in payments will occur.

Effective June, 1977, the present pre-payment system will be discontinued and checks will be issued following each month of attendance, according to Martin. Thus, May checks will be issued under the present pre-payment system, but June checks will not be issued until July. Additional changes include:

Advance payments (payments for the first partial month and first full month of the semester) will be processed only if a written request is submitted through the Veteran's Affairs Office.

Veterans attending summer school will not be eligible for advance payments for the Fall, 1977 semester. Fall payments for veterans attending the summer semester will be issued the first of October following verification of enrollment.

Veterans not attending the summer semester will be eligible for advance payment for the fall semester provided they submit a written request through the Veteran's Affairs Office. These requests must personally be made in the Veteran's Affairs Office not more than 120 days or less than 40 days prior to registration for the semester involved.

In summary, Martin said that payments will be processed only if a written request is made through the Veteran's Affairs Office, and the present system of pre-payments will be discontinued after May, 1977. Veterans presently drawing continuous pay will have a break in pay from the first of August to the first of October.

Veterans having questions concerning the new regulations should contact either Martin or Ron Anderson in the Veteran's Affairs Office, located on the first floor of the CUB.

Heilmann visits

Eric Heilmann, former member of The Chart staff, is now an account executive for Keller-Crescent advertising agency of Evansville, Indiana.

Keller-Crescent is ranked as the 46th largest agency in the country (out of 698) and has billings of \$34,500,000. Clients include Whirlpool, Mead Johnson, Magic Chef, Creditrith, Quality Check dairies, among others.

Heilmann specializes in banking, and travels a five state area selling promotional packages to banks.

Heilmann was on the staff of The Chart in 1972-73, leaving in December of 1973 to finish a journalism degree in Indiana. He visited in The Chart office during Spring break.



ATTENTIVE to the proceedings, three area high school students participate in CIRUNA's reenactment of the U.S. Senate session of 1860. The spring history conference for high school students is sponsored by CIRUNA to get students involved in the study of historical and political subjects. The 1860 Senate session was selected this year because of its importance in the Civil War. (Staff Photos by Ed Brown)



In our opinion:

Scenario may seem ludicrous, but that's the way it is, 1977

Suppose tomorrow morning a citizen wanted to know the yearly salary of a public employee and, when he asked for the information, was summarily denied it. Then the citizen, who happened to be a newspaper researcher, a story, was further told he couldn't have the information but, if by investigation, he could uncover it, the result would be a nicely researched story. One might call the scenario ludicrous, a ridiculous violation of rights.

But this was much the case on our campus. A Chart reporter sought a list of faculty salaries and was refused it on two different occasions. The administration only reneged after discovering The Chart had already obtained a full list of employee salaries through other sources.

These events have left many students associated with this paper disturbed and disillusioned with the individuals running this school. We are in doubt as to their belief in some of the inherent rights our forefathers declared to be self-evident. It seems they are evident only to a select few. Upon learning of a possible Chart intent to publish the salaries, several faculty members became incensed, as if they did not realize they were public employees. Most, however, were undisturbed and cooperative, realizing their positions are separate from the private sector.

We believe, with the greatest conviction, that any newspaper or citizen should not be forced to launch a full-scale investigation to know salaries paid from taxes, public funds. Perhaps the next party placed in a similar situation will undergo fewer tribulations.

And hopefully those people controlling the records will bear in mind these words, the law of the state of Missouri:

"Except as otherwise provided by law, all state, county and municipal records kept pursuant to statute or ordinance shall at all reasonable times be open for a personal inspection by any citizen of Missouri, and those in charge of the records shall not refuse the privilege to any citizen. Any official who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by confinement in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or by both the fine and confinement."

The experience, at the very least, has been enlightening.



Cherished moments not always honored on campus

By STEVE SMITH

As this week's Chart attests, the accomplishments of this newspaper continue to increase. At the recent awards ceremony of the MCNA our paper received the Best Newspaper Award (for the third consecutive year), the Outstanding Collegiate Journalist Award (for the second consecutive year) and, as of last week, a rating of All-American from the judges out of the University of Minnesota. This last award places The Chart, for the first time ever, among the top five per cent of college newspapers in the nation. In addition, several staff members won awards for individual awards.

These honors undoubtedly make The Chart the most outstanding organization of any type on this campus. This might seem a self-serving statement but we feel justified in "tooting our own horn." And we feel especially justified in doing so because of our conviction that if we don't, no one else will. This is true because only a handful realize how important a newspaper is to a college.

THE FACT IS THAT A STUDENT newspaper remains the most vital aspect of any high school or

college, more so than the fraternities, clubs, athletic teams that usually receive so much recognition. Had any athletic effort won as many competitions as The Chart in the past three years, signs would stand all over town pointing the way to the stadium. As it is, The Chart has stationed one fledgling writer to stand at Seventh and Rangeline with a sign reading "HELP SEND THE CHART WINNERS TO FLORIDA." We do not, however, begrudge any team the accolades they have ever won; newspapers are traditionally unsung heroes. Our job is to publicize the school and the world, not ourselves. We're martyrs.

More words, ordinarily so potent, could never express the trials, tribulations, joys and sorrows the staff of this paper has endured over the past few years as we have watched our publication gradually grow from a tiny, crude tabloid to a nationally recognized piece of quality journalism.

Who could ever forget these golden moments, these "times of our lives," to quote the great American poet, Paul Anka. How could I personally ever forget: The image of then-editor Donna Lonchar and the other major staff members huddled over a single typewriter working The Chart's

first really big investigative news story, a piece on CUB financing; or my own interview with convicted murderer Dr. Bernard Finch and the excitement of walking to the back door of his home one night; the evening when four staff members stood on a balcony overlooking a ballroom in Washington, D.C. and smiled at President Carter, who smiled back; or the cute little faces of Macho and Pingo, Chart staff dogs. Most recently another slice of gold came as I watched an editor and a former editor accept their own awards.

BUT SUCH POIGNANT MOMENTS are not exclusive to journalism. Any time people come together there will be moments of joy and frustration and tears resulting from both; this is inevitable. It's a football team or a hitch in the Boy Scouts or collecting pop bottles or being in a play—winning or losing makes no difference. This is the amazingly rewarding feeling that comes when people work together. I'm reminded of the final episode of the Mary Tyler Moore show when tough editor Lou Grant took his staff in his arms and said, "I cherish you people." That is the feeling The Chart has often known. (Excuse me, please, while I

wipe a tear from my eye.)

All I ask is that everyone around this school give us the recognition we deserve. A few free "A's" might not go bad for a change. Women and booze for all the boys would be nice and, if the administration could find it in its heart, a big pay raise for our adviser.

Experiences come and go, faces change, but the overall effort should not. The point of this column is simply that if a strong college is to exist, the school needs a strong, professional, and independent newspaper. Students need to read about their world, community, and their school. At a place where many come, go to class and go home, The Chart is the only unifying force. The college should always strive to support its newspaper, never to become parental or supervisory. As Thomas Jefferson once said, "If I were given a choice between a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I would unhesitatingly choose the latter" (or something like that, I don't know). But I agree.

And so on that note, I must end and search for a fresh hanky. Emotion really cracks me up.

U.N. founded in 1945 on high ideals, hopes

By JIM ELLISON

April 25, 1977, marks the 32nd anniversary of the United Nations, an organization spawned by distressed nations clamoring for peace after years of global conflict. And although the mandated organization has not been as successful as originally envisaged by the men who nurtured the idea of a world governing body to arbitrate disputes, it nonetheless offers some semblance of order in a world beset by anger, hunger and want.

Chartered in San Francisco's War Memorial Opera House amid dazzling flood lights and buzzing cameras, the sixteen hundred delegates worked diligently in over sixty different committees to produce the final charter we know today. While the world applauded the efforts of the men involved in that historic and monumental task, people forgot the long and rocky road leading up to that spring day in 1945, and the trail of broken promises and shattered dreams along the way.

IT HAD LONG BEEN the dream of President Woodrow Wilson to persuade the powers of the world to create an organization that would settle the differences between nations sans guns and bayonets.

When the war ended in Europe, Wilson traveled to Paris with his utopian idea. Working tirelessly against powerful antagonists in making the peace, he was successful in persuading the Council of Ten to place the League of Nations on the agenda as a paramount issue.

On the 28th of January, 1919, the world leaders voted for the issue, and the League of Nations became an integral part of the treaty.

At home, Wilson was not so fortunate. The isolationists, led by the powerful Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr., attacked the treaty, ignoring the obvious harm it would cause if America refused to join with the remainder of the world in its ratification.

Wilson, knowing he was fighting a lost cause, and against his doctors orders, went on a tour of

America to appeal directly to the people. Becoming ill while on the tour, Wilson was forced to return to Washington, where he suffered a devastating stroke.

SHORTLY AFTERWARDS, the Senate voted against America entering into an alliance with any foreign power, breaking Wilson's heart. Once again, America closed her eyes to what was going on around her.

With the threat of global conflict looming dangerously on the horizon, and a scant four months before we became embroiled in mortal combat, President Roosevelt met with Prime Minister Winston Churchill aboard a battleship in the Atlantic ocean.

The purpose of that meeting, which became known as the Atlantic Charter, was to prepare a scenario leading to a permanent system of keeping peace throughout the world.

Then in Washington D.C. in 1942, while the United States was backed up against the wall on two fronts, representatives from 26 nations signed a paper called the Declaration by the United Nations. Their purpose was to signify their approval of the Atlantic Charter, and for the first time, the term United Nations was used.

Traveling to Moscow in 1943, then Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, met with representatives of the

Soviet Union, China, and Great Britain. That conference, the Moscow Declaration, agreed to establish, as soon as possible, an organization in which all peace-loving nations could join on an equal basis.

THIS WAS FOLLOWED by a meeting in Tehran, Iran, in which Roosevelt, Churchill, and Marshal Stalin met for the first time. It was during this meeting that the three powers agreed they must make a peace that would banish war.

In 1944, World War II was winding down. Germany was all but defeated, and the Japanese empire was crumbling. Representatives from China, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union joined with America in Dumbarton Oaks, a fashionable and beautiful estate in the suburbs of Washington. They discussed the issues which the United Nations would later approve at San Francisco. However, they were unable to agree on how the voting should be conducted in the Security Council.

Following up on the voting issue at Dumbarton Oaks, a conference was conducted at Yalta the following year involving Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin. They were able to clear up the voting issue, but for Roosevelt, it was to be his last conference. Shortly afterwards, while vacationing in Warm Springs, Georgia, Roosevelt died a sick and exhausted man.

It was an incredible and historic journey from the League of Nations, to the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Declaration, the Moscow Declaration, Tehran, Dumbarton Oaks, and finally Yalta. The interim was filled with wars, atrocities, and mistrusts. Of the men themselves, who were saddled with national politics, special interest groups, and often ambivalence among themselves, it was a wonder they ever accomplished their goal, especially when you consider the different languages involved.

THERE ARE MANY individuals who today believe the United Nations is a sham, that it has become polarized by inaction. There are some radical groups who believe the United Nations is just a stepping stone to a central, one-world government.

No matter what a person may believe, the fact remains that an organization that promotes peace among warring nations, encourages respect for human rights, and seeks to promote social and economic welfare can't be all bad.

Those who have marched to the beat of drums, who have suffered the pains of wounds or the loss of friends, who have seen the horrors of war and the suffering it brings forth, realize the value of such an organization. If everyone must be baptized into the same suffering to realize that value, then God help us all.

'Hite' report continues to get deeper

By STEVE HOLMES

(Continued from last issue)

I gathered my courage and stared at him, eye-to-sunglasses.

"Look, man. You're taking up my valuable time. I have an assignment due at one o'clock and it's already 2:45. Now I want to know why I've been called here, and I want to know NOW," I stated, banging my fist on the table and smashing a fly.

"All right," he sighed as if ready to make a dramatic announcement. "I come from God."

"Oh, really," I said, groping for a napkin to wipe my hand with. "I'm Napoleon's grandmother. Want to arm wrestle?"

"I mean it! I come directly from Him," he said, pointing to a light fixture on the ceiling, "to you." And he pointed toward me.

"Prove it. Make me a miracle."

THE STRANGER LOOKED away for a few moments, as if he had listened to this same request a hundred times before. Then, in an unconcerned, matter-of-fact voice, he said:

"Fool! Remember last week when you went to this particular burger place in town and special-ordered a cheeseburger with tartar sauce?"

"Hey! How did..."

"Never mind that! Did they get the order right?"

"Well, yes. But..."

"With the help that they have, that's a miracle, isn't it?"

Somehow, I had expected more of a miracle from one of the Emissaries. He could have at least parted my coke. No, this just did not fit my idea of a

miracle; any burger place is entitled to get an order right once in a while.

"Sorry, stranger. I'm just not buying your story. Your cards are on the table and I see no aces. Sorry."

A PUZZLED LOOK crossed the countenance of the Mysterious Stranger. After a few seconds, he clapped his hands and looked out the window.

"Kid, you got a mind like a steel trap."

"Thanks."

"Rusty and shut. Kid, you see that Burger King down there," he said, pointing to a brightly colored building about a block away.

"Yeah, what about it?"

"Watch."

As soon as he had finished speaking, a mass of boiling black clouds converged over the building. The seething, turbulent mass rolled over itself for a few seconds. Suddenly, a single bolt of lightning illuminated the sky, temporarily blinding me. A few seconds later, I looked toward the storm; there were no clouds, but underneath the bright, blue, afternoon sky, there was no Burger King, either. Only a giant pillar of salt. A lot of salt.

NEVER HAD I SEEN such a display of power! With only a thought and a clap of hands, this Uncanny stranger had leveled a food-chain franchise. This one man—or whatever he was—successfully destroyed a symbol of corporate America. No, try as I could, I was unable to rationalize this event. Either God did this, or McDonald's possesses a strange new weapon. I must maintain my composure; play it cool.

"Get up off your knees, Holmes. You're making a scene."

"Yes, sir. Certainly, sir," I said as I scrambled back into the booth.

Relieved that he was finally being taken seriously, the Stranger moved a little in the booth, meditated a few seconds, and leaned forward.

"Kid, I'm gonna tell you why you're here."

"Pl-please."

"KID, YOU KNOW that religion is changing. Somehow, it seems like we upstairs aren't changing our approach to...you know, suit the times. Well me and The Top One were sitting around while they were fixing the harp, and we were talking about this. He thought about it for a while, and in his Infinite Wisdom decided to send me down here to sort of modernize the approach."

"What am I going to do?"

"Rewrite the Ten Commandments."

"Why me, Lord?"

"Basically, kid, it boils down to this. The Second Floor wants someone whom He can trust. And since you let your own shadow beat up on you, even in the dark, you aren't going to cross Him," he said, pointing to the light fixture. He then scribbled another time and address on a well-worn scrap of paper.

"and kid."

"Yes?"

"Bring a pen, and a few pretzels. I'll provide the grape juice."

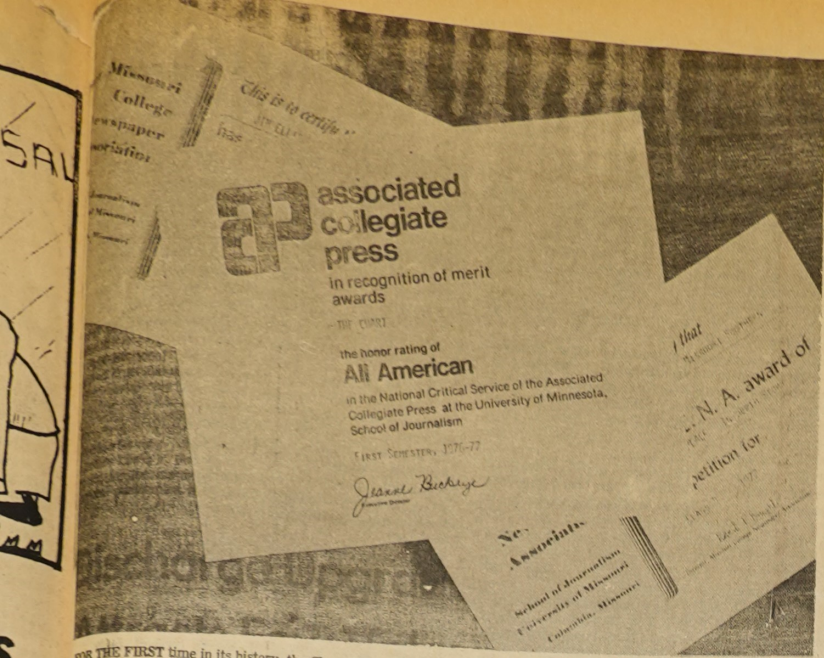
I straggled outside to my car, just as the panicking manager of Burger King ran in, asking if anyone would like a good deal on salt.

the chart

missouri southern
state college

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The Chart is published bi-weekly by students in journalism as a laboratory experience.



FOR THE FIRST time in its history, the Chart has been designated an All-American newspaper by the Associated Collegiate Press. This is an award given to only the top 5 percent of college papers in the nation. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

Convocation to honor 51 outstanding students

Some 51 students from all departments on campus will be honored as "outstanding" in the college's first annual Honors Convocation on Tuesday, May 3. The convocation is scheduled for 11 a.m. in Taylor Auditorium. All campus personnel, parents and guests are invited.

By departments those to be honored are the outstanding students in their areas are:

English: Steve Brietzke, Peyton Jackson, and Steve Brantley.

Music: Jim Moeskau and Steve Allan.

Art: Kim Kissel.

Drama: Robert Estes.

English: Michel Bauer, Jackina Star, and Rebecca Spracklen.

Foreign Language: Laura Allred.

Journalism: Liz DeMerice.

Speech: David Hopkins and Jeff Jackson.

Mathematics: Terri O'Dell.

Physical Sciences: Mark Patterson, Sam Miller, and Mike Miller.

Education: Gary Rader and Herb Schmidt.

Science: LaVaune Johnston and Janice Kiser.

Accounting: Laurie Goade, Roger Bohn, and Tom Cargin.

General Business: Jerald McCord and David Fuller.

Economics and Finance: Sherman Alcorn.

Marketing and management: Sandy McCullough, Robert Swank, and Karen Shipman.

Office Administration: William Rodgers and Janet Medlin.

Management Technology: Sue Aldridge.

Elementary Education: Ann Ramey, Rebecca Forbes, Cheryl Booth and Dale Wolgast.

Physical Education: Tom Cox.

Psychology: Barbara Carter and Pamela White.

Law Enforcement: Jennifer Allen.

Military Science: Randall E. Smith.

Nursing: Kristy Bea Turner.

Computer Science: William Eric Braeckel.

Dental Hygiene: Kathy Nelson.

Automotive: Dale Edward Coy.

Two students will receive special non-departmental awards.

Elaine Bollinger will be honored as the 1976 winner of the Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award.

Kay Albright will be given a special award in communications for her work on The Chart, with the Joplin Little Theatre, College Players, Joplin's Bicentennial Commission, the Southern debate squad, and other speech activities.

College begins annual battle of budget

(Continued from page 1)

of 23,300 library books; \$6,000 for an additional library; \$21,000 for a new assistant dean; and \$6,000 for an additional keypunch operator.

Equipment requested for the library includes: 5 microcard readers at \$3,490; 12 file cabinets at \$1,080; 3 units of periodical binding at \$3,015; one color copier at \$1,500; 2 16-m.m. sound movie projectors at \$1,508; overhead projectors at \$1,200; 3 typewriters at \$1,350; and 100 copies of \$3,056.

For student services, requests are made for the addition of an assistant registrar and two counselors at a total cost of \$88,773. The student service administration, \$70,357 is requested; for counseling and career guidance, \$76,327. Some \$19,542 is recommended for financial administration (financial aids counselor and secretary); \$23,804 for health services, including \$8,641 for college nurse; \$11,000 for services of a part-time physician, \$800 for a dentist, and \$363 for student help.

Salaries for the intercollegiate athletic program were requested in the amount of \$54,978 with \$34,650 for coaches, \$123 for student employees, and \$7,700 for an equipment manager.

OFFICES OF STUDENT RECRUITMENT, admissions, and records are budgeted at \$83,357 with \$52,976 for salaries for the director of admission, registrar, and admissions counselor, \$25,981 for secretaries, and \$4,400 for student employees.

Equipment requests for the category of student services include: 2 electric typewriters at \$1,100; 2 typewriter tables at \$100; furniture for reception area, \$870; a laminating machine at \$300; a micro-film camera at \$500; a vertical file cabinets at \$300; one transcriber at \$500; equipment repair at \$400; and an I.D. card camera at \$1,330.

Institutional support, designed to maintain the college's effectiveness and continuity through planning and executive direction, is the next major budget item. Some \$37,900 is requested for additional expenses connected with the enlargement of the police academy. For salaries of principal administrators \$313,905 is requested with \$96,736 for the president, vice president for business affairs, two secretaries, and for student employees. For fiscal operations including the controller, accountants, internal auditor, cashier, accounting clerks, and student employees, \$67,947 is asked. For the personal records officer and the administrative data processing programmer, \$23,286 is the budget figure. Logistical services in-

clude the purchasing agent, director of duplicating and mail services, director of safety and security, safety and security officers, switchboard operators, clerks, and student employees. Requested for salaries is \$82,235. For the alumni office and public information director, one secretary, and student employees, \$34,927 is requested. Equipment, mostly office, is requested in the amount of \$51,300.

An addition of three custodians, one maintenance mechanic, and one secretary, at a total cost of \$38,000 is requested in the category of operations and plant maintenance. Custodians would be assigned to the fine arts complex and the police academy, the secretary to the office of the physical plant, and the maintenance mechanic would enable the college to provide 24 hour coverage of the heating and cooling units while in operation.

SOME \$242,944 WAS REQUESTED for present employees of physical plant operations with new equipment totaling \$25,900 being requested. Included in these requests were two maxi vans, a steam cleaner, fire hose, buffers, sweepers, and a gravel spreader.

For student aid in the form of scholarships and fee remissions, \$245,000 is requested as compared with \$180,000 for the current year.

Some \$2,280,000 was asked for in the category of capital improvements. Largest of these requests was for \$1,900,000 for a proposed 37,500 square foot technology building to house auto, diesel, and industrial arts laboratories and classrooms. This request has already been denied. For improvements to the physical plant, \$100,000 was requested for maintenance and repair of two major parking areas; \$100,000 for painting the interior of the four oldest buildings on campus; \$80,000 for widening and repairing the main east-west service drive; and \$100,000 for repairs to roofs, waterproofing, and tuckpointing of major buildings.

A five year facility plan summary submitted as part of the budget reveals that future budget requests will include \$1,160,000 for an addition to the physical education building for the fiscal year 1980, and \$1,000,000 for a 22,000 square foot building to house administrative and student personnel facilities. This is planned for fiscal year 1982.

WHEN FIRST PREPARED, the budget asked for \$5,984,774 from state appropriations.

The governor's office and the Coordinating Board for Higher Education each recommended that the College receive \$5,256,000, or approximately 15 per cent over last year's state budget.

The Missouri House of Representatives' appropriations committee recommended only \$5,100,000, however, and that figure was the one that went to the floor of the House. The committee's recommendation would make about a 12 per cent increase.

The full House must approve the budget figure, and then the Senate Appropriations Committee makes its recommendation to the Senate. Between the two houses of the General Assembly, a final figure will be arrived at and that figure will then go to the governor for his approval. It is possible that the governor will exercise a line veto, that is vetoing certain aspects of the proposed budget.

Liz DeMerice named state college journalist

Liz DeMerice, editor-in-chief of The Chart, was honored last week as Missouri Collegiate Journalist of the Year. The award, which goes to the outstanding newspaper staff member in Missouri's 28 colleges and universities which are members of the Missouri College Newspaper Association, is in its second year.

Last year's winner was Tim Dry, former editor of The Chart. DeMERICE WAS CHOSEN on the basis of her professional approach to her duties as managing editor of The Chart, a position she held until March 7. She also was cited for her general writing and reporting abilities.

Married to Roy DeMerice, sports writer for the Joplin Globe, and herself a part-time employee of the Globe, she is the mother of a 20-month-old daughter, Carolyn.

"She has successfully combined a professional career, a career as a student, as a student newspaper editor, as a wife, and as a mother without allowing any of these careers to suffer," judges said of her. A junior, she has a 3.7 grade point average out of a possible 4.0.

ACTIVE IN SPEECH and debate programs at the college as well, DeMerice has been on the staff of The Chart since entering Southern. She was assistant managing editor of last year's award-winning newspaper.

Previously she has won first, second, and third place in reporting in state newspaper contests. She is a graduate of Joplin's Memorial High School.

DeMerice was honored as the MCNA awards luncheon in Columbia last week. She received a plaque designating her Missouri Collegiate Journalist of the Year.

Special recognition was given Dry as last year's winner and as editor of this year's newspaper.

ALSO HONORED was Richard W. Massa, associate professor of journalism at Southern. He was recognized as faculty adviser to The Chart which has produced the first two state journalists of the year.

DeMerice was principal speaker at afternoon seminar sessions of the MCNA conference. She spoke on how to improve news coverage in college newspapers and also chaired a panel on general ways in which to improve college newspapers. Dry spoke at a session on improving publications.

Selection of DeMerice was by a panel of UMC journalism faculty members. A portfolio was submitted on each nominee, each portfolio containing letters of nomination and endorsement from the editor of the newspaper, other staff members, the faculty adviser, and college administrators. In addition, a transcript, a biography, a statement of journalistic philosophy, and examples of the nominee's work were submitted.

'Chart' wins All-American

The Chart has been named an All American college newspaper. It is the highest rating a newspaper can win nationally.

Judged by the Associated Collegiate Press at the University of Minnesota, The Chart was cited for its "superb professionalism."

RECEIVING MARKS OF DISTINCTION for coverage and content; writing and editing; editorial leadership and opinion features; and for photography, art, and use of graphics, The Chart was ranked among the top five per cent of all college newspapers in the nation. (There are about 3,000.)

On coverage, judges said: "Your content reflects a lot of enterprise and enthusiasm with journalistic talent and 'know how.'"

On writing, judges said: "Those features are well done and the

personal profiles are your forte."

ON EDITORIAL LEADERSHIP, they said: "You use this page outstandingly well to provide dimension to your views."

On photography, comments were: "Your photo features are examples of what you can do with pictures as an art form."

In a final statement, judges said that Missouri Southern's transition "from 'part junior' college to 'full blown college' is auspicious—at least for The Chart. Keep up the superb professionalism."

SPECIAL PRAISE was given to Steve Harvey and Kurt Parsons for a picture story on the Connor Hotel and to Steve Smith for his coverage of Las Vegas.

Also singled out for special mention were feature stories by Ruth Bush, Martha Kungie, and Karen Williams.

'Chart' takes state

For the third consecutive year, The Chart has been named best college newspaper in Missouri, class B.

Competition is sponsored by the Missouri College Newspaper Association in cooperation with the University of Missouri School of Journalism. Only four newspapers per year are selected for the "best newspaper" designation. The Chart competes in the largest category, Class B, which is for colleges and universities having an enrollment of 1,000 to 6,000. Competition includes, among other schools, Missouri Western State College, Northwest Missouri State University, the University of Missouri at Rolla, and Stephens College.

JUDGING WAS ON THE BASIS of overall accomplishments throughout the year until March 12. The Chart was specifically cited for its reporting, writing, photography, and layout and design.

Tim Dry was editor-in-chief of the winning newspapers. Liz DeMerice was managing editor.

The Chart was presented with the Kansas City Star Best Newspaper Award in ceremonies in Columbia last week.

IN INDIVIDUAL CONTESTS, five members of The Chart staff garnered a total of seven awards for achievement.

Steve Smith won three awards, including a second place in news for his coverage of President Carter's inauguration. He also won a first place award and an honorable mention for critical writing.

Jim Ellison won a third place award for columns, and Russ Bingham won second place for in depth reporting. Bingham's winning entry was on faculty workloads.

Liz DeMerice received honorable mention for news and Steve Holmes for in depth reporting.

Take 5... CC honors president

Joplin Chamber of Commerce's annual Outstanding Citizen Award was received last week by Dr. Leon Billingsly, president of Missouri Southern.

Billingsly was the first award recipient who was not otherwise primarily engaged in commerce. He is a member of the Chamber Board.

In announcing the award, Richard Allen of the Chamber of Commerce, praised Dr. Billingsly, president of the college for 13 years, as having a "most enviable record."

Featured speaker at the meeting-banquet, Senator John Danforth, said that the college, under Dr. Billingsly, had not encountered many of the problems associated between colleges and the communities they are located in.

Classes square off

Students in Spanish, French, and German classes square off next Friday in the opening rounds of the third annual May Day Soccer Tournament with final rounds to be played Monday, May 2.

In the past two years only one game was necessary between the students of the German classes and the students of the French classes, but this year's attraction will also feature students from Spanish classes.

On Friday at 9 a.m. the Spanish 101 class of Dr. Carmen Carey will play against the Spanish 102 class of Francisco Colon. At 11 a.m. Harold Bodon's German 102 class will square off against his French 102 class. The two survivors will play for the championship at 11 a.m. Monday, May 2.

All games will be played on the college soccer field. Everyone is invited to watch free of charge.

Two years ago the French 102 class defeated the German 102 1:0 in spite of "much flag waving and goose-stepping by the Germans," according to Bodon. Last year's contest ended in a 4:4 tie with the Germans leading 4:1 but unable to stop the fast finishing French.

The May Day tournament has been arranged to draw attention to the international holiday celebrated by many countries on May 1.

Vets note changes

Veterans and eligible dependents who plan to enroll in workshops and short courses during the summer semester will qualify for an increase in educational benefits for the duration of the course. This change is due to the increased weekly contact hours of the courses.

However, the educational benefits will apply only during the time that the courses are in progress. Students receiving educational benefits who plan to enroll in a summer workshop or shortcourse should contact the Veterans Affairs Office in room 102 of the College Union.

Webster to lead college's fight for appropriations in state senate

By COLLEEN RATCLIFF

Missouri House and Senate Appropriations Committees are meeting on the amount of state funds to be allotted for the 1977-78 school term to state colleges and universities. The final figure will be important in Missouri Southern's first year of full time funding.

Senator Richard M. Webster, 32nd District Republican, emphasizes the importance of allotting the correct funds for Missouri Southern. "The basis (of state funds) in the future is established now for MSSC," he points out, noting that "this is especially important in Southern's first year of full state funding."

"We're shooting for \$5,250,000" in higher education appropriations for Missouri Southern Webster said. "And it's my job to hold to that figure." A member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the senior Republican feels that "the money you need to be when you're talking about money."

Webster explained that the committee has a formula for determining state funds needed for each institution. Personnel services, along with additions, repairs and replacements, and operations constitute the main categories for state appropriations. Personnel services is concerned with faculty salaries. To figure this expenditure, the committee staff multiplies the cost per course per student then multiplies it by the number of students enrolled per semester. This base figure fluctuates between each college and university.

"We know, for example, how much it costs to heat the Spiva Arts building per semester," Webster stated. He also pointed out that the Appropriations Committee has figures on costs and rates of utilities at each state educational institution. These figures are supplied by a year-round research staff which spends a minimum of 50 hours a year per college and university gathering the needed data used by the committee as a basis for its appropriations.

"Now we're just trying to establish the budget," the Senator commented. The growth of Missouri Southern, in terms of state appropriations, since its second year of operation was shown to be approximately 14 times the 1967 amount of \$459,480. Webster also commented on the recent House battle which resulted from the House Appropriations Committee's recommendation to materially reduce appropriations for higher education. "House appropriations sought the lesser figure because (they) thought student fees should be raised, not state appropriations."

If the House should follow its committee's suggestion, it would mean that student fees at Missouri Southern would be \$190 a semester instead of \$175. The Senator doesn't believe the House will take this suggestion. "Nor will the Senate," Webster stated, and emphasized that local Representatives are also fighting strongly in support of the higher allocations.

"Of course, this (Missouri Southern) has been my baby from the beginning," the Senator commented with a grin. Webster originally introduced the bill which established Missouri Southern and also the legislation necessary to convert the hybrid Missouri Southern into a full four year state college.

KUTE WAYZ 2 KALL KNUZ goal of stations

By STEVE HOLMES
Associate Editor

Some evening, when you are listening to your favorite AM radio station, tune away from it for a few minutes. Rotate the dial and estimate the number of stations that you can hear.

If you guess that there seem to be "thousands of them," you're right. As of October 31, 1973 (the latest figures available), 4,393 AM stations, 3,107 FM stations, and 934 television outlets were operating in the United States alone.

The AM band (also called "mediumwave" or "broadcast band") in the United States extends from frequencies of 540 kilohertz to 1600 kilohertz, with stations assigned to frequencies 1 kilohertz apart (though in Europe, many stations operate on split frequencies ending in 1 or 2, for example). Each AM station serves three main areas. The "Primary service area" receives the groundwave signal (travels horizontally along the surface of the earth). At these short distances the signal doesn't suffer much interference or fading.

At an altitude of between 60 and 100 miles above the surface, a reflective layer of the atmosphere exists, called the ionosphere, especially during the evening hours, this layer acts as a mirror to reflect AM radio waves back to earth; these bouncing signals are termed "skywaves." Through these skywaves, AM stations reach the "secondary service area." In that secondary service area, the skywaves don't suffer much interference, though the signal will sometimes vary in intensity. The intermittent service area gets service from groundwaves, but is distant enough that some interference gets through.

The Federal Communications Commission, lord and master of the radio waves, partitioned the 107 frequencies into three categories. "Clear channel stations" operate with power from 1 kilowatt to 50 kilowatts (the maximum power allowed by the FCC). These powerful outlets serve not just the large cities in which they are usually located, but use skywaves to reach into areas as far as 700 miles away—localities which often can hear no other radio station. Because they serve such a wide area, the clear channel outlets (designated Class I) must be the dominate stations on the frequency; only one or two such stations can operate per channel. Class II outlets are secondary stations on the clear channel. Though they can operate with 50 kilowatts, the FCC designs their schedules so that they don't interfere with the Class I outlets. Also to protect the Class I skywaves, just over half of the AM outlets leave the air at sunset; many of the remaining Class II operations employ directional antennas at night to beam their signal away from the dominant station. Of the Joplin area stations, KQYX stands as the only Class II outlet.

A maximum power of five kilowatts is allowed on the 41 regional channels. Each of the 2,000-plus outlets serves a population center and the surrounding rural area. Only Class III stations can get onto a regional channel. Joplin's KFSB and east's KBTN serve as Class III outlets. There are six "local frequencies"—class IV channels, the FCC allows a maximum power of one kilowatt during the daytime and a meager 250 watts at night on these "graveyard channels." With such low power, many stations are allowed to operate on one frequency—150 or more on each channel. Area class IV outlets are KODE and WMH (Joplin), and KDMO (Carthage).

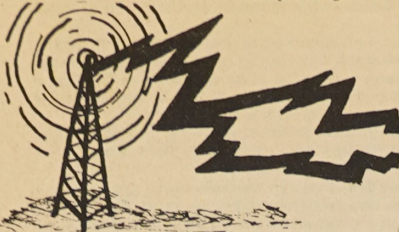
In 1963, the FCC adopted a "master plan" for the one hundred FM channels to avoid the confusion caused by the growing number of stations, allocating about 3,000 frequencies to approximately 2,000 mainland communities. The commission divided the stations into three types. Class A stations can operate in any region of the country, and special frequencies were set aside just for these "A" stations. They serve small communities and the rural areas around them, using a maximum power of three kilowatts. Class B and C stations have many of the remaining channels. The differences between the two are the power (Class B is allowed as maximum of 50 kilowatts; the larger Class C outlets can run their power up to 100,000 watts) and the region ("B" stations are located in the northeastern states and Southern California, and "C" stations operate anywhere else in the country). KSYN and KPCG operate on Class C channels, while Carthage's KRGK transmits as a Class A station.

According to the FCC plan, Joplin can get no more FM stations. The Commission assigned two frequencies to the city, and both of them are now being used. In fact, the only available frequency within fifty miles is assigned to Monett, which can apply for a Class A outlet.

A report by the FCC declares that, with maximum power and antenna height, good FM service reaches a distance of only 64 miles. This allows an enormous number of stations to congregate on one channel. But the FCC wants to make sure that

the stations don't interfere with each other. There must be a minimum mileage separation between them; smaller Class A outlets must be at least 65 miles from each other, and the more powerful Class C outlets can't exist any closer than 170 miles from each other. Also, many FM stations resort to directional antennas to "protect" each other.

THUS FAR, ONLY THE commercial frequencies have been mentioned. But the lowest 20 of the 100 frequencies go to non-



commercial outlets, which are usually set up by school systems, colleges, and universities. Many of these on the noncommercial band, which extends from 88 to 92 megahertz, operate with a power of only 10 watts, and aren't really intended for long-distance listening. Around 250 such stations operate in the nation.

Television behaves much like FM since the two reside so close together in the spectrum. The lower TV band covers frequencies from 54 megahertz to 88 megahertz, with FM starting at 88. The upper TV band reaches from 174 megahertz to 216 megahertz. Together they comprise the very-high-frequency ("VHF") band. In 1949, the FCC opened another band for TV outlets, and called it the ultra-high-frequency ("UHF") band, which extends from 470 megahertz to 890 megahertz, channels 14 through 83. In case it ever crossed your mind, yes, there was once a "channel 1." However, in 1948 it was given over to land mobile or two-way radio service, according to the FCC.

Since TV and FM can be considered as "cousins," the Commission in 1952 adopted a plan controlling television similar to the FM plan. Again, the nation is divided into three zones: Zone I includes the Northeast and part of the northern Midwest; Zone II covers most of the rest of the country (including this area) with the exception of the deep South, which is in Zone III.

At least 100 watts must be used by a TV outlet. Maximum on channels 2-6 is 100 kilowatts; 316 kilowatts can be employed on channels 7-13. And since the signal won't travel as far without the extra power, UHF outlets can transmit with 5000 kilowatts. All of this depends on the antenna height; with a very high aerial, power must be reduced.

IN THIS ZONE, stations on the same channel must be separated by at least 190 miles (175 miles on UHF) to protect each signal from interference. Which means, for example, that there can be no other station on channel 12 within 190 miles of Joplin.

That master plan lists five unused channels allocated to this area. Stations can be set up on channel 22 in Joplin, as well as on UHF frequencies in Chanute, Columbus, and Parsons, Kansas, and in Miami, Oklahoma. Only educational stations can claim these assignments; the FCC can not only tell you what channel you can have, but it can also dictate the type of station that can locate on the band—commercial or educational.

The Treaties Branch of the FCC handles the distribution of call letters, one way to distinguish between stations (and sort of separate the KMEN from the KBOYS, in a manner of speaking). Most every nation receives a one- or two-letter prefix to attach to the number or call of a radio of TV station to identify the country of origin. Canada uses "C" and "V", Mexican stations identify using "X". All U.S. stations, whether radio, TV, ham, CB, or airport radio (to name a few), must use the prefix "K" or "W".

In general the Mississippi River forms the boundary line between the two letters. "K" calls go to stations west of the river, and stations on the east side receive the "W" prefix. There are exceptions, however. WOAI operates out of San Antonio, Texas. KDKA (Pittsburgh) and KYW (Philadelphia) retain their unusual calls, even though the last time Philadelphia was considered "westerly" was probably sometime around the turn of the century—the eighteenth century.

It would seem that the best way to pick call letters would be to dip into a bowl of alphabet soup and pull out a few macaroni letters. But more thought goes into the selection, and often there is some hidden meaning behind the calls. Some stations take their names in some way from the owners of the outlet. For example, WCCO in Minneapolis spelled out the abbreviation of its owner,

Washburn-Crosby Company. More often, the calls identify the area. Such is the case with WWVA (Wheeling, West Virginia), KSL (Salt Lake City), KDMI (Des Moines), and KOAM (Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri).

CALLS CAN BE USED to indirectly identify the channel number. KATU, KTE, KTWO, and TWO all operate on channel...well, take a guess. Miami's WCIX transmits on channel six with one of the more risqué IDs ("The station with six appeal"). Certain calls cannot be interpreted, but may mean something. KWTO (Springfield) suffices as shorthand for "Keep Watching The Ozarks." And who wouldn't know that WGCD (Chester, South Carolina) stands for "Wondrous Guernsey Center of Dixie"?

Call signs can represent an institution (WUNC at the University of North Carolina), a famous landmark (WNAV in Annapolis, Maryland—home of the Naval Academy, or KAVE in Carlsbad, New Mexico), an agricultural product (they grow KOTN in Pine Bluff and KORN in Fremont, Nebraska), or a well-known city characteristic (WIND near Chicago—the "Windy City"—or KOOL (?) in Phoenix).

Certain letters are more "in demand" in call combinations because they sound nice. "Q" and "X" are two of these (one station official in Miami, Florida mentions that listeners are getting confused because stations have made such a run on "Q" in the Miami area). Stations fortunate enough to possess, a "Q", "X", or other nice letter make the most of it in ID jingles ("Super Q", "Q 102", "Q 94", "KQ 103", "94 Q", "Q 103", and "KQ 98" as examples. Real Q-te, isn't it?

Calls involving "X" and "Y" flow trippingly off the tongue of many a DJ ("96 X", "KY 102", "Y 95", to name a few). Many "Beautiful music" stations have adopted call signs using the letters "EZ" in order to promote their "easy listening music."

In 1974, the FCC approved 246 call changes and issued 298 new calls. However, there is no KAUZ for alarm, there are plenty of possible call combinations to go around; 35,152 possible four-letter calls, with one-third of these given to radio and TV stations. When a station abandons a call combination, any other station has 30 days in which to request the call. If the FCC approves the request, a \$200 filing fee is charged to the station. According to the FCC, any call sign is permissible—if it begins with a "W" or "K", is in good taste, and doesn't cause confusion with other stations.

OCCASIONALLY, THE RADIO and TV signals escape their supposed limits, and there are quite a few people around who hope that they do. Some people make a hobby of catching these stray signals; the official name is DX-ing ("D" is the hobbyist's notation for "distant", and "X" similarly stands for "transmitter"). Though we can hear such seemingly faraway outlets such as Kansas City or Chicago, these distances are only fractions of what the DX'er can "pick up" with even a transistor radio. The 50-kilowatt clear channel outlets easily reach at least half a continent on most radios. (East coast stations can be "logged" on even a small transistor).

Because the nighttime brings better reception, winter is the best season for AM band reception (since the winter nights last longer). Though an astounding number of stations can be heard on regular radios with the standard built-in antennas, serious DX fanatics use such devices as a loop antenna (copper wire spiraled around a short wooden frame) or the beverage antenna (needs to be located out in an open area—the length of wire often totals a mile). Such complex devices enable lucky DX'ers to

hear outlets in North America, Latin America ("La Voz de Cuba" frequently obliterates the American signals), South America; even European and Asian stations come through smoothly if the right equipment is used.

Contrary to popular concept, catching a signal from a Springfield television outlet can't be considered the outer limit to the DX'er; it is fairly local. As noted earlier, FM and television signals do not normally reflect back to the earth, and most stations plan on reaching something like a 45 mile radius, with 65 or 70 as the absolute maximum. An FCC statement says, "Reception usually comes from groundwaves (in a horizontal direction over the surface of the earth). The curvature of the earth causes the energy to gradually leave the surface and go into space." Which means that the Martians can pull in "Happy Days" better than you, in most instances.

ON RARE OCCASIONS, however, that signal is bounced off the ionosphere and reflects back to the earth in a surprising locale 500 to 1500 miles from the transmitter (the most common distances range from 700 to 1100 miles, but occasionally a "double bounce" will put an east coast signal on the west coast, or vice versa). Although the "skip" signal, as it is often called, fades rapidly and produces a noisy, garbled, and unstable picture and sound, and usually disappears in a few minutes, signals of near local quality sometimes boom through from distances of 1100 miles.

This type of skip reception hits the lower frequencies first, starting at channel 2 and moving up the band if the conditions are right. Since the FM spectrum borders on that lower TV band, the lucky FM listener sometimes gets "distance in stereo." Because the upper TV band is so far removed from the FM, this distance hardly ever reaches channels 7 through 13, and in only a few reported instances have ever reached the UHF.

No one has found a definite answer for this mysterious occurrence. The FCC suggests that the weird reception is caused by an unusual amount of ultra-violet radiation released from the sun, causing that ionization to occur. Skip occurs most often in the late spring and early summer (in a good year, it can occur almost daily in this season; during the afternoon and early evening hours (though viewers in certain locations experience this during aurora borealis—the "northern lights"). One expert believes that skip frequents the Gulf south more than any other region; also, some areas send more signals this way than do other regions (TV outlets in Florida come through the most in this area). The focus of this activity is as unstable as the picture, and may dart around from minute to minute; when TV signals from two different areas move in at the same time, they tend to obliterate each other (sometimes as many as five stations engage in a skip "fight" for control of a channel).

Besides the erratic skip method, there is the even more erratic "meteor scatter" (the meteor trail ionizes the atmosphere for a few seconds and reflects a signal of a thousand miles in average "international skip" the signal bounces off an even higher layer so that a viewer with the right receiving equipment can occasionally pull in European TV). Even made objects hovering aloft can bounce a signal; viewers occasionally report "airplane skip."

Nobody has to go looking for this freak TV; it comes in on most any set. The DX'er need not possess expensive equipment. A rabbit-ear antenna will do just fine. Those who are fanatical about the hobby can join organizations dedicated exclusively to DX'ing.



ESP AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS of the occult arts were conducted by "The Amazing Mendoza", sponsored last

week by the Union Board as part of the activities during Freebie Week. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons)

Head resident versatile

By KATHY SENEKER
Associate Editor

Ruth Rice, head resident of South Hall was the only 1975 graduate of the University of Missouri-Columbia receiving a degree in Latin American studies.

Among the areas covered in this field are economics, political science, history, language and geography. "It's a survey of the area. You get kind of an overall view of Latin America," she said.

EXPLAINING HOW HER INTEREST in the field got started, she said, "I had a teacher in high school and he'd been to Colombia in the Peace Corps; he gave me lessons in Spanish. I loved Spanish and history."

She said, "My major area within Latin American studies was Spanish and Portuguese." She can speak Spanish "fairly fluently," as she puts it, and can read Portuguese very well. Her library includes three large boxes overflowing with books written in Spanish and some in Portuguese.

Ruth spent one summer of her college career studying in Mexico, under a UMC program, and lived in a dorm with other American students. "The classes were good," she said, "but there wasn't as much opportunity to speak Spanish as there was in Spain."

IN SPAIN, WHERE RUTH went under a University of New York Program, she lived with a Spanish family who didn't speak English. "Over there you had to speak Spanish all the time." Classes were conducted in Spanish at both places. In Spain, she commented, "the professors were from the University of Madrid and most didn't speak any English." Her courses there included Spanish history, literature and art. In conjunction with art courses she spent a lot of time at the Prado in Madrid, an art museum which housed art collections donated by the kings of Spain.

The structures of the schools were more or less the same as here, she said, especially in Mexico. But in Spain classes were

held Monday through Thursday, each class twice a week for three or four hours. She mentioned that she had really enjoyed the three-day weekends.

"SOME OF THE SPANISH professors were different than in America," she said, "The older ones were much more formal." She explained that these classes were often straight lecture with little class participation.

There are programs similar to high school AFS, where the students compete in regular classrooms with Spanish students. In the program Ruth participated in, however, competition was only with other students in the program. "I studied with all American students," she said.

Ruth completed her last year of study at UMC. Upon graduation Ruth was offered an assistantship to teach beginning Spanish at UMC; but, she said, "I really didn't like teaching that well."

"IF YOU HAVE A DEGREE in Latin American studies," she said, "to get a job you almost have to have a master's. With a master's you might be able to get into government; or if you had a dual degree program with business, you would be pretty much set up to go into international business."

Although Ruth had started graduate work, she has no definite plans for returning to school. "Right now I don't feel like going back," she said, "I'm enjoying being out too much."

What brought her to Southern as head resident for 156 coeds? An impulse, she said. She had been working in the state employment office, when, seeing an ad in "Help Wanted," she applied. She got the job and is now involved with bookkeeping and mail maintenance, general office work, and room assignments, as well as with discipline and counseling of the residents, and many other responsibilities.

RUTH SAID SHE LIKES her work here. "It isn't regimented like a regular office job; and I've always liked living in the dorms and being with the girls."

She added, "I think that the fact that I've had the educational experience helps me relate to the girls."

Ruth has not left her field behind. She is currently auditing the class "Don Quixote," a 400-level Spanish literature course.

Directing class plans productions

Studio productions will be presented by members of Milton Brietzke's beginning directing class at 2 p.m., April 24, in the Barn Theatre.

The projects are in partial fulfillment for the theatre class and are free to the public.

Three shows will be presented. "Anne of a Thousand Days" by Maxwell, directed by Cheryl Carr; "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead" by Tom Stoppard, directed by Ann Lee; and Men, Marriage and other Atrocities," a compilation of material

by various playwrights which will be directed by Tina Eberle.

Casts of each of the plays were selected by the directors. Cast members of "Anne of a Thousand Days" include Chris Larsen, Raymond Lee, Scott Martin and Jill Duncan. Men, Marriage and other Atrocities" has a cast of three which are Tina Eberle, Linda Cannon and Kay Albright, while "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead" include Nancy Freis, Missy Patchin, John Early, David Freis, and Robert LaRose.

From 3 to 100:

Wonderment of fire truck still excites!

By BETH ANN WILSON
Chart Staff Writer

Shiny red fire engines have captured the wonderment of child and adult alike since their early beginnings. We have all thrilled to the sight and the sound of a fire engine racing to answer a fire call as a child. But, as we have grown older, we are moved to ask who are the men who risk their life and limb to protect our community. What training and equipment is ready at a moment's notice to serve us?

"To be a fire fighter, it takes a person with a lot of dedication, not only to the job, but to his fellow firefighters as well," explained Captain Bob Lanham of Central Fire Station, Joplin City Fire Department. "We can't just take any man off the street and make a fire fighter out of him."

Joplin places each new applicant on a six month probation period. During this time he must acquire enough knowledge to stay on the job permanently. He must first learn the basics of fire fighting. This is done by assigning him to work with and train under a more experienced fireman.

"This six month probation period may seem harsh to some, but it can make a big difference later on, especially if you're depending on the new man," commented Lanham. "This can mean the difference between life and death."

DURING THIS PERIOD each fireman must learn the district he is assigned to. This includes all street and fire hydrant locations. They are tested periodically to see how well they retain this information.

"The fireman must also gain a knowledge of the fire fighting equipment and how to use it, what to use and when to use it to their best advantage. He must have a certain knowledge of fire apparatus, ladders, hoses, forcible entry, salvage, ventilation, first aid, rescue and this comes from time and experience, explained Lanham. "We have learned that regardless of the amount of time a fire fighter studies, experience is always the best teacher. It takes about three to five years to make a fireman."

The Joplin Fire Department is composed of 68 men who are divided up on three different shifts. These shifts are 24 hours on and 48 hours off and begin and end at 7 a.m. The fire chief is Rex Marshall and the assistant Fire Chief is Harry Guinn.

Two and one-half to three hours is spent each morning cleaning the station and equipment. Each fireman is assigned a certain cleanup area that he cleans each day he works. The fire station must be kept clean at all times. This includes the fire trucks and all equipment in the fire station. Also mopping, cleaning, polishing and dusting all living quarters and offices.

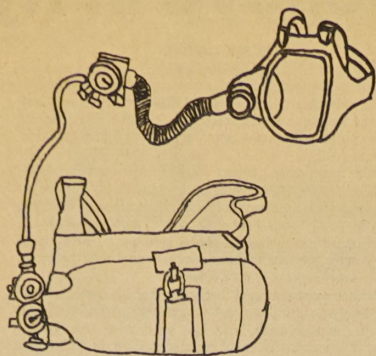
Training starts as soon as all clean-up is done. "Saturday and Sunday are just other days of the week for firemen. No certain hours are set for training as different events can change a pre-planned schedule at anytime," said Lanham.

A fireman never stops training no matter how long he has been with the department. In addition to fire training he also receives first aid and CPR training from the Red Cross, and a registered nurse from St. Johns. The firemen also take classes from the University of Missouri.

THE STATION IS EQUIPPED with living quarters and kitchen facilities for the men. Almost all of their meals are prepared by the firemen themselves at the station. "Each shift has some guys who are better cooks than the others," said Lanham, "so they are usually the cooks."

The dorm where the men sleep is equipped with a bed and locker for each man. Each man keeps his personal gear, bed roll, fall out gear, night pants, and boots in his locker. The captain sleeps in the first bunk next to the fire phone and communication center for all fire trucks. Next to the communication equipment is the man who rides the front of the booster truck. He is the one who answers the fire phone at night. The men can answer a fire call as quickly during the night as during the day.

The station also has its own laundry facilities and a day room. The day room is used as a place to relax and watch T.V. after 5 p.m. It is used during the day for training sessions and as a place to show training films.



The Joplin Fire Department has 13 pieces of equipment divided up between the four fire stations across Joplin. Most is housed at the Central Station, located behind City Hall.

The city owns five pumper trucks with 1,000 gallon per minute pumps and two 750 gallon per minute booster trucks. Each hose truck carries 1,600 feet of 2½ inch hose and 600 feet of 1½ inch hose.

The department also operates a 1939 model Aerial Ladder Truck. It takes two to drive the truck; one up front and one half-way back, riding in the tiller seat. The large ladder on top of the truck reaches to 100 feet above the ground. The truck also carries 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 24, 30, and 45 foot ladders.

FOR LARGER STRUCTURES the department has a snorkel truck which can reach to the third story of a building. This truck goes out only if the fire is in a building over two stories tall.

Their rescue unit is a van equipped for emergency situations. It contains first aid equipment, stretchers, ropes, three types of fire extinguishers, Scot Air packs, respirators, power plants, and grappling hooks.

Lanham commented on the rescue work. "You never get hardened to this. I've been here twenty years. I've never seen a fireman who didn't feel just as bad as the people involved did. I've seen firemen sift thru ashes for hours to find some little something not worth anything except to the people it belonged to."

A regular driver is assigned to each piece of equipment. After a man has been on the force for three years he becomes eligible to be a driver. If an opening comes up he then takes a three part test before getting the job. The test has a written part, an oral part and a practical part. The practical part consist of actually driving the truck and operating the pumps on it.

The fire department is responsible for making fire inspections at all business locations in Joplin. Lanham said, "We can't go into a private home and make people make changes. We can only suggest things to them if we notice anything in need of correction. However businesses are a different matter. They have a building code they must meet. If we find something wrong they are given a set amount of time to correct it. They must do so in that period of time."

When a fire call is received by the department, the alarm goes off at the station. Everything is dropped and the men rush to their boots and slickers waiting by the trucks. If it is a grass fire a booster truck goes out. If it is a structure fire a booster and hose truck go out. In the event the fire is in a building three stories or taller the snorkel also goes. Small fires are taken care of by the equipment in that district; if additional help is needed another alarm is sent in by the officer in charge and trucks are dispatched from other stations as they are needed.

THE DISPATCHER KEEPS TRACK of all equipment en route to a fire location. This is to help prevent equipment from

colliding in intersections. The police also respond to most fires to block off intersections and direct traffic around a fire location.

"As the captain I go in the building first and find out what the situation is. The chief stays outside and handles all ground work. Once I've determined what the situation is I come out and report what we will need on the floor with the fire. I'm in charge of the fire, but the chief is in charge of overall operations," said Lanham. Walkie-talkies are used to keep the captain and the chief in touch with each other at all times.

The firemen wear Scot air packs which have 30-minute air supplies and are self contained. They are worn only if there is heavy or dangerous smoke or dangerous heat.

After a fire is put out the firemen remain on the scene to clean up. They remove any loose debris and mop up the water. "We only leave it if the occupants want to leave it for the insurance company to see," said Lanham.

Each year 25 per cent of the firemen who are killed die because of false alarms. "We have to take all calls as if they are real," explained Lanham. "When you're rolling a 12-ton truck at forty-five miles an hour and someone pulls out in front of you there is nothing you can do to keep from hitting something."

Lanham warned, "Anytime you call in on 911 they can hold your number if it sounds like a false alarm. There is a \$200 fine plus time in jail for turning in a false alarm."

HOWEVER, THE BIG PROBLEM the Joplin Fire Department has is getting people to pull over and let the trucks go by. "Trouble with people here," said Lanham, "is not hardheadedness; they just can't hear us most of the time. Cars are constructed quieter and most have the radio or tape deck tuned on."

Because of Missouri state law a fire truck can only pass a vehicle on the left side. Also they may not exceed 45 miles an hour answering a fire call in the city limits.

The first cold spell of the season is usually a busy time of the year for the firemen. People turn their heat up and don't check for possible problems. When temperatures drop down and stay down for a while, flues overheat and catch the wood in older homes on fire.

Then when dry weather comes the fire danger goes up as it

has in past weeks in the Joplin area. The firemen are kept busy then with grass and brush fires. Fire bans are issued to prevent outside burning. But any time anyone burns leaves or similar items they must first get permission from the fire department to do so even if the ban is not in effect.

"We still get cats out of trees and children and dogs out of sewers," commented Lanham. "It's amazing where small children can get their hands caught. It's not that we are smarter than the owners or parent's. We just have more skills and equipment at our disposal."

"We are often referred to as professional burglars. We get calls from people locked out of their houses. We also try to do as little damage as possible to enter a house in the event of fire if the owner isn't available to let us in," said Lanham.

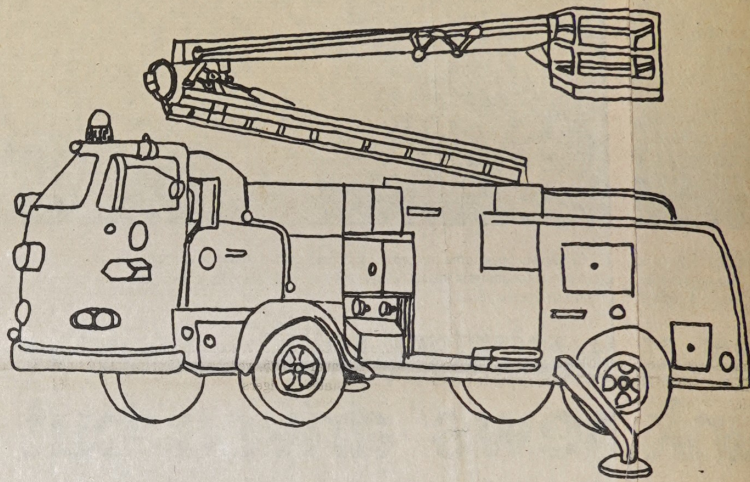
ANYTIME AN ALARM FROM SOUTHERN comes into the department it is handled as a general alarm, which means all equipment rolls. The fire hoses located at the ends of the hallways in the dorms are called donut rolls. They are for the residents to use until the fire department arrives. Fire extinguishers are also located there in case of a small fire.

In case of a fire in the dorms in apartments such as the Murphy Manor the first crew to arrive on the scene is responsible for getting the people out. "In big fires like we had at the Manor, off-duty firemen and police will hear the calls and come in to offer their help," said Lanham.

The Joplin Jaycees have a program they call Red Ball to try and help the firemen locate children's rooms during fires. They give out red stickers to be placed on windows of rooms where children sleep. In the event of a fire the firemen know to look there first for children.

Lanham explained, "Children will go where they feel safe if a fire breaks out. This is usually their room. They will either hide in the closet, under the bed, or cover their head up. They seem to think if they can't see it, it can't hurt them." We usually wind up trying to find them by feeling for their heads and smoke. They are real easy to miss so we must be careful to feel way back under beds and into closets."

Lanham concluded his comment by saying, "You really feel like you are accomplishing something working on the fire department."



There's a feeling of accomplishment...

Millions of fans won't let 'Star Trek' die; it lives!

By STEVE HOLMES
Associate Editor

"Space
The final frontier
These are the voyages of the Starship Enterprise.
Its five-year mission: to explore strange new worlds
To seek out new life and new civilizations
To boldly go where no man has gone before."

With these words and a bit of background music, a futuristic spaceship darts across the screen, and millions of devoted viewers know that another episode of "Star Trek" is about to begin.

Chances are that the program is being viewed on approximately one-hundred American stations and in over fifty foreign countries. The program has been translated into Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, and Japanese. Star Trek fans pack convention halls to hear its creator speak. NASA credits the television with influence over the space budget. A New York television station received bomb threats when it planned to drop reruns of the show.

Yet this program did not achieve fantastic ratings while it was on the network, and NBC cancelled it after three-years into its five-year voyage. That was in 1969. Most such programs would by now be forgotten, relegated to the trivia quizzes and crossword puzzles in TV Guide. What manner of program is this?

FOR THOSE WHO ARE NOT die-hard "Trekkies", as Star Trek fans are known, you might not remember the Starship Enterprise and its crew of 424. William Shatner portrayed the dynamic yet compassionate Captain James T. Kirk. But most people probably most remember the First Officer Mr. Spock, a pointed-eared, half-human, half-Vulcan who thought with a cool logic and avoided emotional expression of any kind. They there were the cynical Dr. "Bones" McCoy and the flamboyant Mr. Scott ("Scotty"), to his friends, the Chief Engineer. Together, they roamed the universe under the banner of the United Federation of Planets, righting wrongs for 60 minutes every week.

Star Trek's "messiah" is Gene Roddenberry; as creator and executive producer, he developed a successful pilot adopted by the network, and the program debuted in the fall of 1966. During its three years in prime-time, the highly-acclaimed series received an Emmy award, Hugo awards for science fiction, and the Image award from the NAACP (Star Trek had an integrated, multinational crew).

Though it received much praise during its run, the network claimed that not enough people were watching. Trekkies counter by claiming that NBC tried to kill Star Trek by slipping the

program into a "suicidal" time slot. And after 79 episodes, the Enterprise faded into NBC-enforced obscurity.

THE NBC PROGRAMMING executives could not have imagined the backlash which soon developed. Over one million Trekkie letters have poured in to the network since the cancellation. Similarly, Paramount (which owns the rights to the program) used to get at least 500 protest letters per week.

Star Trek holds its viewers through a unique combination of science fiction and scientific realism, and has received much praise for its optimistic view of the future, in which all nations

are united in seeking peace. Many Trekkies are of high-school and college age, and Mankato State (Minnesota) established a one-hour course — in "Star Trek." Innumerable Star Trek fan clubs popped up throughout the country.

The Trekkies have made Star Trek memorabilia a big business. One can purchase Star Trek signs, T-shirts, and bumper stickers emblazoned with the battle cry "Star Trek Lives!" Also available are plastic Spock-ears, Enterprise blueprints and models, and Star Trek albums. The traditional baseball bubble-gum cards now have to share shelf space with Star Trek cards. "The Making of Star Trek", describing the pitfalls of

producing a TV program, has been through at least twelve printings; some thirty-odd Star Trek paperbacks sell into the millions. And approximately a dozen sci-fi magazines dealing with the program have hit the stands.

OCCASIONALLY, TREKKIES get together to share their mutual frenzy. At these conventions, they might view episodes of the program, stage dress-up contests to imitate alien beings seen in the series, and, of course, buy Star Trek souvenirs. At certain gatherings, going by the title "The World of Star Trek", fans listen to Roddenberry speak about the series, view series "bloopers" films and the original pilot for the program (advertised by promoters as "too cerebral" for the network — it was Roddenberry's second pilot which was adopted).

And Star Trek still makes its influence felt. The Smithsonian Institution possesses a model of the Enterprise as well as the pilot script and various props. America's first space shuttle now bears the name "Enterprise." And a Star Trek movie is now in the works.

Star Trek lives.

Challenges rare

Grade challenges have never occurred at Missouri Southern, but in case of such an occurrence, set procedures can be followed to ease grade conflicts between instructor and student. Omissions at deaths can also cause grade problems.

The first step in a grade challenge, according to George H. Volmert, registrar, is to make an appeal to the instructor. If no satisfaction is reached through the instructor, Volmert stated, the student should contact the department head of the course. Following appeals can be made to the division dean, vice president of academic affairs, and finally the academic policies committee, where the final student grade decision is made. Volmert said that conflicts of grade between instructor and student "have never come up." "It can be a very long and complicated procedure," he said.

Grade decision in event of an instructor's death is another problem. "When an instructor died and no grades are recorded in his grade book," said Volmert, "What can you do?" This has happened; the department head, division dean, and vice president of academic affairs will assemble to make the best decision available for grading each student.

In the case of a grade omission on a student's grade report where errors occurred causing data processing to reject a report, the student is instructed to contact his instructor in order to locate the problem. "If the student number is correct the computer will usually pick it up, but the computer can't read names," Volmert said.

Convenience costs a penny

By TERRY PITTS

Most people would probably agree that convenience stores' prices are higher than a full service super market's. Just how much higher and what are some of the possible explanations?

According to an official (quoted in the March 21, 1977, Business Week) of the Southern Corporation, owner of the six thousand 7-Eleven stores in 39 states, "some of (our) items are priced 15 per cent higher." However, a random survey of a Joplin convenience store and a Joplin super market found a much different picture. All articles used in the survey were nationally advertised brands.

Articles and finding were:

Item	Convenience Store	Super Market	percentage difference
Dishwashing liquid	\$.69	\$.49	41
Evaporated milk	.50	.32	56
Washing detergent	1.95	1.25	56
Grape Jelly	1.10	.79	39
1 lb. loaf bread	.37	.34	8
1 lb. coffee	3.99	3.49	14
Corn chips	.69	.63	10
Canned tuna	.99	.59	68
Crackers	.79	.61	29
Tomato soup	.26	.18	44
Fruit punch (canned)	.83	.53	57
½ gal. whole milk	.97	.82	18
1 lb. ground beef	1.27	.68	87
1 lb. T-bone steak	2.55	1.69	51
12 oz. can pop	.31	.24	29

*Every day prices no sale items included

In addition to the 36 percent higher prices in this imaginary market basket, there are also other disadvantages to purchasing at a convenience store. These include: smaller product sizes, no "house brands," little or no brand selection, and no carry out service.

There are some possible reasons for these higher prices: location convenience stores are normally located close to residential districts; postage stamps at cost; 24 hour service (compared to the 9 to 9 on week days and 10 to 7 on Sunday hours at the super-market); often, self-service gasoline pumps; front door parking; fast check-out service and a liberal check cashing policy.

Whether or not convenience store prices are justified, is really a matter of personal preference. If it is late at night or early in the morning, they will most likely seem like it. If used for weekly shopping they probably won't.

Liquor laws of cities vary from one state to another

By RUSS BINGMAN
Assistant Managing Editor

Many Missouri residents between the ages of 18 and 21 journey regularly to southeast Kansas towns to drink 3.2 beer without knowing the laws of the state or of the towns. "It is surprising how many Missouri people come over here without knowing what they can and can't do in Kansas," stated Bill Myers, Chief of the Galena, Kansas, Police Force.

Numerous laws that people think are imposed by the state are actually city ordinances, according to Myers. "Some people think that Kansas has a law against open beer containers in public, but that is wrong. It is the cities and towns that impose regulations against this." According to Myers, Galena had many problems before initiating such an ordinance. "Our streets were littered with beer containers and we had many problems with fights, but that ordinance has helped the situation immensely," Myers continued.

R. J. LaTurner, Probate Judge for Cherokee County, stated that if a person is stopped with open beer in the car, both occupants may be charged, unless the driver agrees to take a breath test. "If the test shows less than .01 per cent alcohol in the bloodstream, the charges may be dropped. It is mainly up to the discretion of the officer."

ALTHOUGH KANSAS IS MORE LIBERAL than Missouri concerning 3.2 beer, the laws governing hard liquor are more strict. "A common misconception is that you can bring hard liquor across the line from Missouri. You can't bring even an ounce of 5 per cent beer across the line," LaTurner continued.

Kansas also prohibits the sale of liquor-by-the-drink. "The

only ways to purchase hard liquor in Kansas are to get it from a package liquor store or from a private club," LaTurner stated. "And the laws concerning private clubs state that a person must buy his own bottle of liquor, take it to the private club, put his name tag on it, then pay for the mix, ice, and setup."

The minimum age to buy hard liquor in Kansas is 21, as it is in most states. "In a sense, bringing hard liquor over the line is considered bootlegging, and is handled by the Kansas Alcoholic Beverage Board. If the occupants of the vehicle can prove that the liquor is for their own personal consumption, the bootlegging charge is dropped, although they are still fined."

Unlike Missouri, no alcohol can be sold on Sunday, including 3.2. "The only place to obtain liquor on Sunday is in a private club, where the liquor is really yours to begin with," LaTurner said.

LaTURNER STATED that when drunk driving cases come up before him, he usually charges the defendant \$250 and takes his driver's license, which he sends to the Missouri authorities. "I do not consider this harsh, although it may seem so," LaTurner concluded.

Another misconception held by many is that if a vehicle is being followed by Kansas police, the persons in that vehicle are safe once they cross the Missouri line. "This is entirely untrue," Myers continued, "as long as the police have a vehicle in sight, they can follow it anywhere. If the police choose to, they can also call on the Missouri Highway Patrol, but most people find that Galena's police are more lenient than the Highway Patrol and choose to come back with us."

Alcohol laws in Kansas vary from town to town, and Missouri residents that regularly travel west to buy 3.2 beer would do well to find what laws are enforced in the particular town they go to.



ALTHOUGH HATED BY GARDENERS and homeowners, this little yellow flower is a colorful symbol that the long-

awaited days of spring are finally here. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

BSU takes first step

Signs have been erected on a three-acre tract north of the Missouri Southern campus marking another step toward the completion of a Baptist Student Center.

Although ground-breaking ceremonies on the \$100,000 center are not expected until this summer, building specifications currently are being finalized and bids will be let sometime in the near future, according to Richard Allen, chairman of the fund-raising drive. Construction is anticipated to be finished by early 1978.

Allen said the center will contain 3,000 square feet and will be a one-story frame structure with brick veneer on the front portion. It will contain a multi-purpose room for ministerial leadership clinics, banquets, and fellowship meetings, and, with its other rooms, is expected to serve over 800 Southern students who have indicated they are Baptists.

Funding of the center has been through donations based on a three-fold campaign. The first phase was major gifts, headed by Mrs. Ethel Beechwood. Through that phase, individuals who give \$100 or more over a three-year period will be considered major contributors and will have their names printed on a plaque in the foyer of the building.

Second phase involves the Southwest Missouri Baptist Churches with each budgeting about two per cent of their annual budget over the next five years toward the building program.

That portion of the fund-raising drive is headed by the Rev. Paul Patton of Duquesne.

The final phase of the campaign is a general campaign of which the Rev. Carl Garrett of the First Baptist Church of Carthage is chairman. One thrust of that drive will be to obtain at least 300 persons to pledge \$100 per year for the next three years and therefore become members of the Gideon 3000.

Library security measures paying off

By SAMMY ROETTO

Security measures enacted at the Missouri Southern library in the spring of 1975 are paying off, according to Elmer E. Rodgers, head librarian. Library records show a marked decline in the number of books missing over the past two years.

"In January, 1975, we took our first inventory since I've been here," stated Rodgers. "It showed a total of 1664 volumes missing. Since then, the inventories taken at the beginning of 1976 and 1977 have shown missing volume totals of 572 and 452 for the respective years."

At the same time, library usage has increased. The total number of books checked out through July, 1973, to June, 1974, amounted to 41,066. The figures compiled for June, 1975, showed 52,050 volumes had been checked out while June, 1976, figures record check outs totalling 52,701.

"Of course, these figures do not indicate those people who came into the library and used materials without checking them out. If we were to have some way to calculate that we would find that the library is used much more than many think," notes Rodgers.

Absence of handles from two of the main lobby doors, a divider situated by the main desk, installation of another alarm on the third floor, a partition on one of the main bookcases, and institution of an inspection policy were among the security measures taken to prevent loss of books. Of these, only the inspection policy in which individuals are requested to open their briefcases to insure that no materials are being stolen has raised the question of constitutionality based on invasion of privacy and unreasonable search.

"It would seem that the inspection policy would fall in the same category as the inspections at the airports before you board the plane," observes Ray Minkler, assistant professor of political science and instructor of constitutional law. "Admittedly, bombing a plane is more serious than stealing a book but the basis of both is the public welfare. On the other hand, it may be one of those things which just has never been questioned and may, indeed, be unconstitutional. However, until it is challenged in the courts, we won't know."

Finances was the reason Missouri Southern did not elect to install an electronic detection system as is presently used in many other libraries. Rodgers recalls that at the time the system was considered, initial installation would have cost between \$12-15 thousand with an added expense of several thousand dollars yearly to mark new books. "We just don't have that type of money."

Too many animals, too few care, says vet

By KIM BLACK

Animal population control of Joplin concerns many and especially those involved with the Animal Aid Association and the Humane Society. Both non-profit organizations attempt to relieve the situation which is simply, too many animals with too few to care.

Animal Aid concentrates mainly on finding reliable homes for the animals they take in. Each person adopting an animal must sign an adoption agreement which sets standards of care the new owner should follow. Some of these standards include regular distemper shots, yearly checkups, and spaying or neutering operations.

Both a puppy kennel and a dog kennel are maintained by the Animal Aid. They will take in as many animals as they have room for in the kennels or in individual members' homes. Animal Aid takes in about twice as many dogs and pups as they place.

Since Animal Aid accepts as many animals as possible, regardless of their health condition, they accumulate large veterinarian bills. They also try to have most of these animals

spayed or neutered. Another cost is food which ran to \$230.50 for January, 1977. Animal Aid also runs adoption ads in the Joplin Globe which totalled \$129.53 for the same month.

FUNDS TO RUN ANIMAL AID come partially from donations, but as Kathy Rose, secretary of the Animal Aid, says, "It is the exception rather than the rule to get a donation from someone bringing in an animal. In fact, we usually get calls to come and get the animal before the person calling shoots it."

Although there is no set fee to adopt a pet from Animal Aid, puppies are generally about \$5 and dogs are about \$10, says Rose. Cats are adopted for varying amounts and all donations are tax deductible.

Funds also come from the dues of their 200 members, bke sales, benefit dances, and participation in the Community Club Awards campaign established by KFSB. Animal Aid is making possible plans for an elementary school pet show. Demonstrations of proper care of pets and the responsibilities accompanying them would be included in the program.

No animal is destroyed by the Animal Aid unless the animal is hopelessly ill and cannot survive. Following this same practice the Humane Society of Joplin, also destroys badly injured or unhealthy animals immediately. Strays, however, are not destroyed until after a seven day grace period which gives the original owner time to claim them or gives the animals a chance to be adopted.

Approximately 800 animals are taken in by the Humane Society a month, and about 400 to 500 per month are destroyed. Used to destroy the animals is a high-altitude, low-pressure machine. Oxygen is slowly taken from the chamber so there is a lack of oxygen to the animal's brain. No pain is involved and the animal experiences a euphoric feeling before it faints or passes out.

PET PARADE, an educational program organized by Duane Marshall, manager of the Humane Society, is displayed to area schools from May 1 through 7. "We try to reach the kids to explain the responsibility that comes along with owning a pet," says Marshall, "because apparently it's too late to reach adults."

Funds for the Humane Society, a member of the American Humane Society Association, come from donations, set fees for

taking care of animals brought in by Animal Control of Joplin, and adoption costs of animals. Adoption costs range from \$20 for a grown dog, \$15 for a pup, \$15 for a cat, and \$13 for a kitten. Veterinarians refund \$10 of the total sum if the person has their pet spayed or neutered.

Spaying and neutering of dogs and cats is stressed by both the Humane Society and Animal Aid since the population problem begins with uncontrolled breeding. Animal Aid cites that 10,000 pups and kittens were born per hour last year.

"If more people would have their pets spayed or neutered, it would be much better than dumping unwanted animals. It's about the only practical way to control the animal population," concluded Marshall.

Marshall voiced the opinions of a prominent veterinarian in his statement. Costs of spaying dogs are from \$30 minimum up to \$70, while neutering costs range from \$20 minimum up to \$55, approximated the vet. Cost depends on size, age, weight, and health conditions of the dog. Young females of about six months who haven't been in heat yet are the cheapest and most preferred candidates. Type of anesthetic and the technique used vary costs also.

ALTHOUGH EXPENSE PREVENTS some people from having their pets spayed or neutered, this veterinarian felt like he was speaking for the majority of vets when he said, "Most vets don't make money on spays or neuters. They are actually a public service if materials and time are considered since we usually just break even."

Advantages of spaying or neutering listed by the vet included healthier animals and more controls over population. One popularly misunderstood disadvantage is that pets have a tendency to become overweight after the operation. To remedy this the vet advised cutting the animal's food intake down and exercising the animal more since its metabolism slows down.

"What people must realize is that pets are luxuries nowadays," commented the vet, "just as color televisions are. They are also as much of a responsibility as children are."

Responsibility for animal population control rests more solidly with the individual rather than with the Animal Aid or the Humane Society. Members of these organizations agree that awareness of the individual that a problem does exist and that it must be solved jointly would be a helpful step forward.

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Daredevils keep the Ozarks in their music

By ROSE SPERANDIO
Managing Editor

Trying to categorize the Ozark Mountain Daredevils' music would be impossible. The mixture of love songs, ballads, ragtime, country, and rock which has delighted people in Europe and the British Isles, as well as all over the United States, can only be called simply Ozark Mountain Daredevils' Music.

According to John Dillon, one of the founders of the group, the Daredevils rate audience reactions in the Midwest as the best. "The people can listen to many varied types of music, here, where in some places they only want one kind of music. This is also the only area where the audiences can constantly keep time with the music," added Dillon.

Reactions from the group's name are different across the country. "We are hot out in Colorado and places in the West, but we relate best to Midwest people. In some places people have expected just bluegrass from us. But we don't compromise our style, and I think that's good," related Dillon. "In the Illustrated Encyclopedia of Rock, we are called something like 'one of America's finest bands,' and that's really great."

THE DAREDEVILS TOUR ON AND OFF all during the year, spending about six months on the road. "Most of us have families, and they usually don't travel with us except when we go to Europe," related Dillon. "We have a tremendous following in Europe...they're more intense and more knowledgeable...the audiences really get involved."

European tours for the Daredevils are mainly just "a lot of fun." "Our European tours are great emotionally, but bad financially for the group," said Dillon. "One reason is bringing our families along, but I think it's good for all of us."

Being on tour for long periods of time puts an emotional strain on most of the members. "I've never adapted to it," said Dillon. "Everybody thinks it's glamorous, but it gets bad, working miles from where you live."

ASKED HOW THE GROUP RELAXES during tours, Dillon replied, "Oh, we're all homosexuals (laughter from the rest of the group) ... but, no, we sleep, play frisbee, and we go on picnics with our families whenever we can."

Group members get most of the inspiration for their songwriting from personal experiences. "We write about things we have lived, from definite experiences," related Dillon. "For instance, Steve Cash wrote E. E. Lawson about the proprietor of an old general store in a town he lived in. We also write about things that have happened to us on tour, like bad service and food in restaurants."

Members of the group interact well and have not encountered many of the problems faced by other popular groups. "We're all good friends, most of us live in either Missouri or Arkansas. Playing night after night sometimes gets to you, but we all get along well. How well we play mostly depends on how tired we are, how far we had to travel that day...things like that."

THE GROUP IS STILL CENTERED in the Ozarks, although they don't have a specific place where they practice. "We just

meet at somebody's house, and we have a building in Springfield (Mo.) that we can use," said Dillon. Some of the Daredevil's songs are recorded in this area; many of them just after they are written.

Record and album sales for the group have been fairly successful. According to Dillon, "We sell sell, but we don't sell that well..." "Jackie Blue" was the Daredevil's only song to reach number one on rock music charts. However, sales for the group's first two albums neared the \$1 million mark.

The Daredevils feel that they have an advantage in the variety of music they play. "Chicken Train" and "Jackie Blue" are just two different songs," said Dillon, "and I feel that's the strength of the band." The group does not worry about the changing trends in music. "We just play what we feel," said Dillon.

AS FOR THE FUTURE of the group, "We're going on a wing and a prayer," Dillon speculated. The Daredevils do not expect

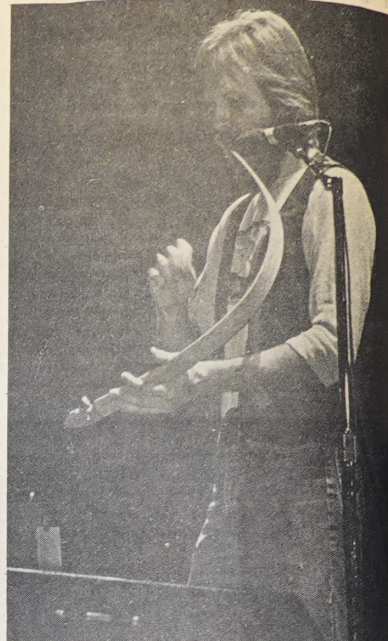
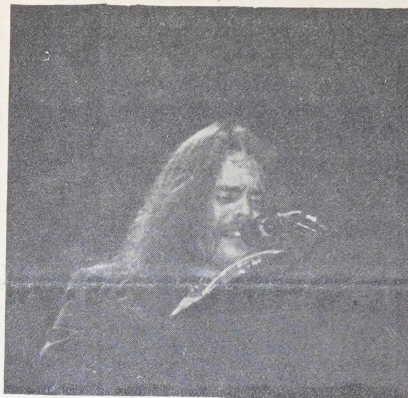
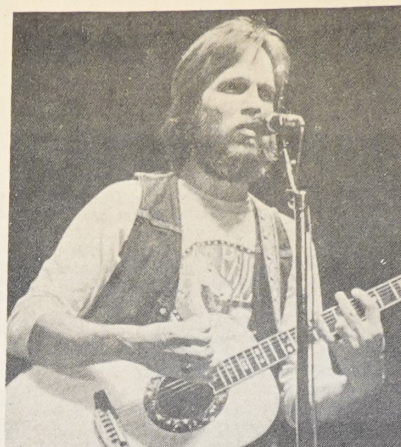
problems in the future because of conflicts between band members. "We're all good friends and we interact well socially and spiritually...there's no conflict, which is great emotionally."

Performances by the group are planned out well in advance. "We've just now found a set that's comfortable," Dillon related. The group's Midwest tour has been hectic, with performances scheduled practically every night. They recently gave a charity performance at a children's hospital in Kansas City. "It was simple and valid," said Dillon, "just seeing the faces of those kids was worth more than all the money from other shows."

The Daredevils reportedly like working "close to home" and playing small halls where they can "reach the people better." Audience reactions from their Midwest tour were termed "encouraging." While becoming a supergroup has changed the Daredevil's outlook, it has not changed their lifestyles or their music.

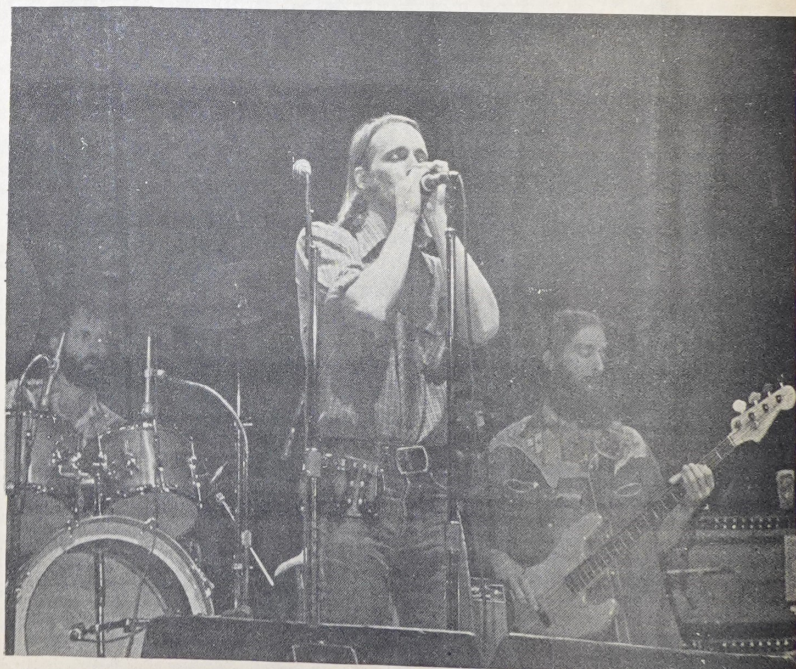
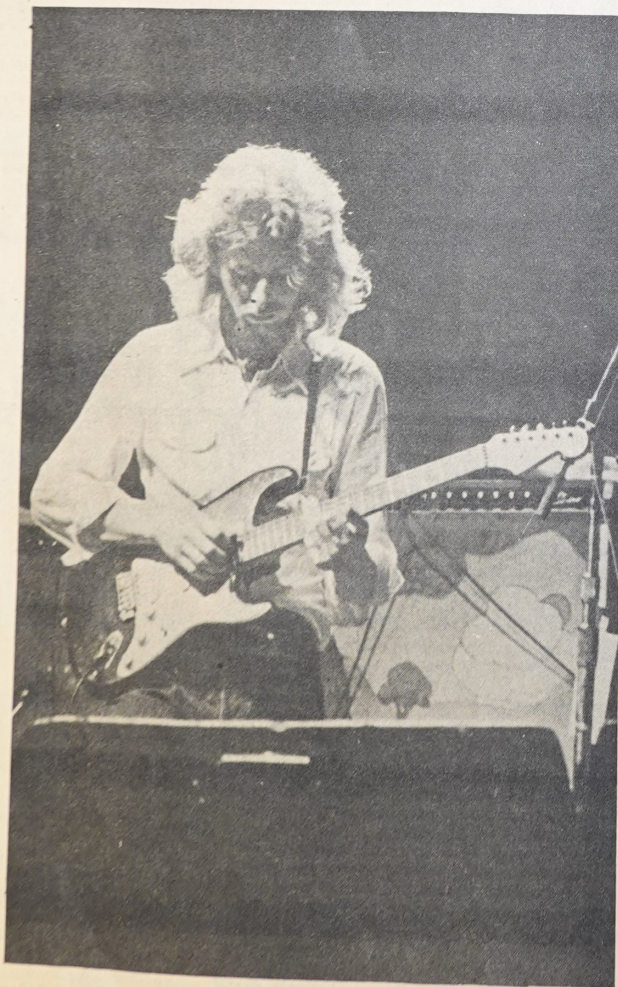


JANET JAMESON violinist and singer, and Allen Weiss, lead guitarist, pounded out Cole Tuckey's blend of jazz, soul, and progressive country which fans brought back twice for encores last week. Jameson's vibrant voice led the Kansas City band's ballads, love songs, and hometown country tunes. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)



A MOUTH BOW WAS ONE of several instruments played by John Dillon. Bringing the audience to its feet, the Daredevils played many of their hits, including "Chicken Train," "If You Wanna Get To Heaven," and "If You Know Like I Know." (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

KEYBOARD WORK by Ruell Chappell was received well by Joplin fans during some of the Daredevil's ragtime selections. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)



STEVE CASH brought wild applause and yells from the crowd with his harmonica and rendition of chicken squawks along with other barnyard sounds during "Chicken Train." During the performance, Cash utilized the different effects from a selection of harmonicas in a holster on his belt. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

INTRICATE GUITAR WORK accompanied many of the Daredevil's songs. Members dedicated songs to Nixa, Missouri and the snowbound month of January, 1977. The performance brought the audience to its feet from the beginning and evoked hand-clapping and yells throughout the evening. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)



SMOKE POURING FROM the eaves of the auditorium worried some fans just before the concert. A spot light burning out caused some worry to officials, also, who called two Joplin fire trucks to the scene. However, it was decided that having firemen go in to investigate the incident would not be necessary. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)



PEOPLE STYLE with a dramatic look. This versatile cut is suitable for either daytime or evening wear.



A WAVY LOOK that's easy to care for. A permanent would be a vital factor in this hair style.



COMBS AND HAIR ornaments are making big news this year in hair fashion. The added touch ties hair and clothes in for a total look.



THE CLOSE CUT with a feminine look has changed the entire concept of the blow cut. The curls around the face lend a certain delicateness, while the neatness of the cut is perfect for fast fixing.

Red hair in for women... men take short cut

Red-heads are in luck this year. From subtle shades to vibrant red, red is making big strides in hair fashion. Judy Killion, owner of Hairbenders, French Quarters, and Hairworks, all in Joplin, and vice-president of the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, explains that red is actually a very natural looking shade, especially in brunettes and brown hair. "In the summer, most brunettes will tend to have red highlights in their hair. What could be more natural than adding shades of red for a more vibrant look?" said Killion.

TRENDS IN HAIR FASHION are directed by national hair-dresser authorities. Fashion designers come out with certain "looks" and then it is the choice of the local operator whether or not to follow them. At Killion's salons, most of the trends are adapted to a per-

sonal level. "We try to compromise. A good, but still fashionable cut is what we strive for."

BLOW CUTS are basically the most popular, although they have changed to a longer more delicate look. "At one time a permanent was not as vital to a blow cut as it is now. For a softer, curlier effect you need a perm. The end results is a good smooth look with more width."

Hair barrettes, flowers, and hair combs are also part of the delicate feminine look. These accessories are part of the total look and coordinate hair and clothes fashions. Although longer hair is making a big comeback, Killion is quick to add that short hair is not out of style by any means. "If a person looks good with a close cut, then hang the trend. The best look is what looks best on the person."

By CAROL COWAN
Chart Staff Writer

Long hair for men has probably seen its last days, making way for the mid-ear and short cuts, according to Jon Sullivan, owner and operator of Jon's Barber and Styling, 117½ S. Garrison in Carthage.

Sullivan, a past instructor for the Barber's Union and a member of Guest Artists Men's Association, feels that men's hair styles in the mid-west have basically been determined for the next five years.

"The hair industry is often based upon hair trends. Right now a man's hair the next few years, men's clothing is going toward a 'natural' look. Only certain types of hair styles and lengths will 'go' with these clothes," explains Sullivan.

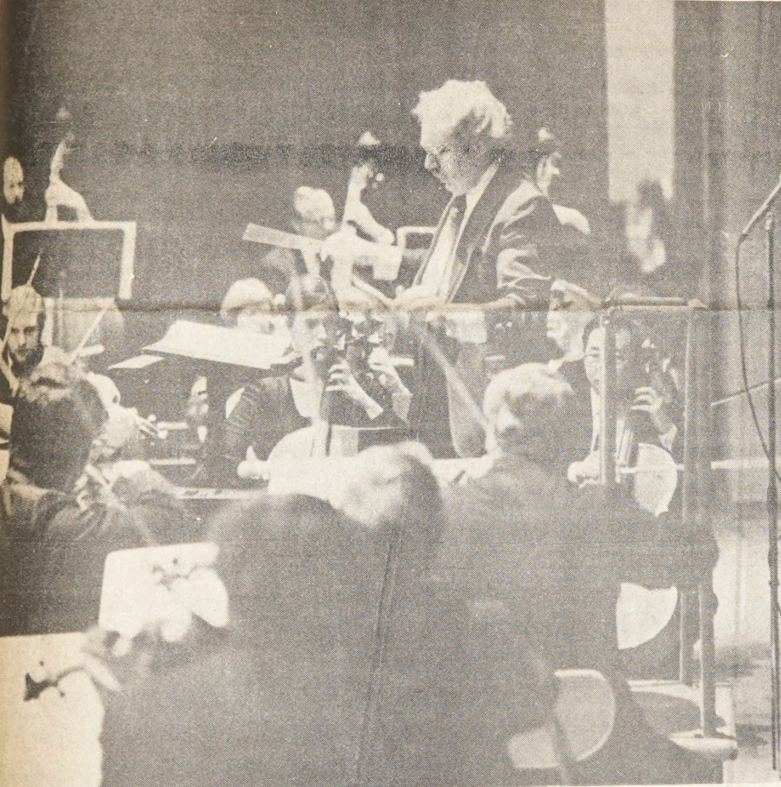
Wigs and hair transplants are another option for some men, but care must be taken to get the look desired. "There are a lot of nice hair pieces on the market right now, all the way from afro's to the short basic pieces."

Sullivan, who once worked for a dermatologist who did hair transplants, feels that although successful, transplants are probably only for the rich.

"FOR A MAN WHO IS almost completely bald, a transplant would cost about \$3,000. For those who have only bald spots, hair plugs are used. Plugs consist of six hairs and range in cost from twenty to thirty dollars a plug."

Business for barbers and the demand for men's hair care products have increased because of longer hair. In 1975, for the first time in history, men spent more money on hair products than women. According to Sullivan, besides a growing business, barbers are also getting a better education.

"Because of the competition, barbers must keep up on the latest styles. This means they are going back to training school. It used to be that barbers would finish school and never go back for a refresher course, but now they almost have to in order to stay in business. I think that long hair has vastly improved the barbering profession."



THE ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA entertained student at two free concerts in Taylor Auditorium.

'Madwoman' on way to stage

Jean Giraudoux's satirical drama, "The Madwoman of Chaillot," is coming to Missouri Southern on May 4-7. In the meantime, many hours of work are being spent behind the scenes to ready the production for its opening. Since the play takes place in Paris, France, the setting is representative of Parisian scenes. According to designer and director, Duane Hunt, "It is an open stage setting dependent upon lighting for mood and atmosphere. Stylistic renderings of Parisian scenes are employed." Included will be a large backdrop of a Parisian Cafe which will enable theatre department to again utilize the fly gallery in the new auditorium.

Stephen Brietzke, lighting designer, has a crew headed by John Early, which includes Bert Fleeman, Henry Heckert, Tina Eberle, Nancy Freis, Casey Hager, and Ray Lee. They will have the responsibility of creating the atmosphere, through lighting, of a dream sequence which takes place in the production. According to John Early, the lighting crew will also experiment with ways to create cloud and star effects.

the word of the unusual and the French in her search for props for "The Madwoman of Chaillot". Some of her items include a tickertape, a French newspaper, and chicken bones.

COSTUME DESIGNER Joan Hedge explains why the show will be consumed in different periods. "The Madwoman" is ageless because she lives in a fantasy world. Basically, she is the leader of the street people who will be costumed in the 1960's. The opposing side is the corporation, which is represented by symbolic characters who will be dressed alike."

Hair styles and make-up go hand in hand with costuming, and designers Sheryl Carr and Scott Martin have their jobs laid out for them. "Because of the period and location of the play many hats will be used so hairstyles will be limited," explained Sheryl. Scott plans to use some different techniques in aging. "We have to turn a 21 year old woman into a 70 year old woman and rather than just use age lines I plan to experiment with sculpturing the aged look on the face."

Property mistress, Lee Ann Margerum, will take a step into

SOUND CHAIRMAN Galen Augustus and his crew, Robert LaRose and Bonnie Christeson, have been spending time making "homemade unearthly sounds" to use in the production. All sound effects will be put on tape and used through the sound system in the new facility.

Other crew members include costume design: Carol Cowan, Linda Gordon, Kathy Palmer, Robert Shipman, Chris Larson, Gary Evans, Jan Frerer, Ann Frerer, Melody Gollhofer, Nelda Lux, John Potts, and Tina Eberle; Construction Chief, David Deneffrio, Crew: Jenny Blaylock, Sheryl Carr, Steve Evans, Ann Lee, Scott Martin, Kevin McCullough, Mary Vandiver, Mike Williams, Missy Patchin, Mark Harris, Robert LaRose, Chris Larson, Raymond Lee, Tina Eberle, Henry Heckert, Linda Canon, and David Freis; Properties: Todd Belk, Melody Gollhofer; Make-up: Scott Martin, Chairman, Crew: Bert Fleeman, John Early, Sherry O'Neal, Henry Heckert, Missy Patchin, Stage Manager is Steve Evans; Furniture, Chris Larson; Program Cover Continuity and Special Art Work, Mark Harris; Box Office, Linda Cannon. Hairstyles crew: Nelda Lux, Bert Fleeman. The Assistant Director is Esther Tate.

To summarize the technical aspect of The Madwoman of Chaillot," assistant technical director of theatre, Craig Hutchinson said, "The setting for Madwoman of Chaillot embodies the spirit of gamesmanship of life."

"The Madwoman of Chaillot" will be presented May 4-7 in Thomas E. Taylor Auditorium on the Missouri Southern Campus. Ticket prices are \$2 General Admission; \$1.50 for senior citizens and special adult groups; \$1 for high school students and children, and Missouri Southern students with I.D.'s are admitted free. Groups may make arrangements in advance by calling the theatre office at 624-8100, ext. 248.

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Concert group begins drive

The Joplin Community Concert Association will begin its 23rd year this fall. Performances will be held in the Parkwood High School auditorium, and the 77-78 season will feature Donald Gramm, Peter Nero & Company, Jacques d'Amboise in Pas de Deux, and the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

Donald Gramm is a bass-baritone and star of the Metropolitan Opera; Peter Nero is known for his skill and imagination, and is a master of the piano. Jacques d'Amboise is a star of the New York City Ballet, and the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra has

national renown and is being presented in co-operation with the Missouri Council of the Performing Arts. Admission to these performances is by membership only.

Opening May 2 will be a membership drive, with headquarters through May 7 at the Holiday Inn in Joplin. Hours will be from 10 till 5 each day, and memberships are \$12.50 for adults and \$6.00 for students.

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'Firefall' second rate in college performance

By STEVE SMITH
Executive Publisher

Take a collection of longtime musicians, add a huge amount of financial backing and a smattering of fame brought on by a hit single, put it all together and the final product is Firefall, who played last month at MSSC. Unfortunately, despite all the money, equipment and experience, the group still managed to put on a show that could only be characterized as second-rate.

But perhaps the reason was battle fatigue; before the concert The Chart talked to Rick Roberts, the group's lead singer who spoke, among other things, of the strain of touring:

"It's too much traveling," Rick said as he relaxes on a couch in the theatre's green room before the show. "For the most part all you do is pack and unpack, see the inside of the theatre, the local McDonald's, and the plane. After a few years you get a fear of flying. We've had an inordinate number of horror flights on this tour."

As a group, Firefall began in the fall of 1974 when Roberts first started "picking" with bassist Mark Andes and Jock Bartley. After a period of delays, drummer Michael Clarke and guitarist Larry Burnett from Washington, D.C. joined in the group was formed. They began playing around the Denver-Boulder area (the group is based in Boulder, Colorado) and played to what the group's publicity people call "nightly sell-outs." "Firefall, the group's first album, was released on Atlantic Records in April of 1976.

Roberts, as a writer, has a list of credits that are certainly impressive. He has played with Stephen Stills, the Flying Burrito Brothers, Chris Hillman and for three weeks toured with Linda Ronstadt who recorded one of Rick's tunes, "Colorado."

THE OTHER MEMBERS of the group have been around, too. Larry Burnett who, along with Rick Roberts, does most of the group's writing is the only member who seems anything near a new face. In Washington D.C. Burnett played gigs at the Cellar Door while holding a regular job as a cab driver. Of the group's other members, the cherubic Mark Andes, Firefall's bass player, was a founding member of Spirit and JoJo Gunne. Jock Bartley has played with Gram Parsons. Drummer Michael Clarke was a founding member of the Byrds and played on most of their hit singles during the 1960's.

"Basically, songwriting is therapy," Rick Roberts said. "It's hard to say what I try to do when I write. Some songs are for fun while others are serious, but I'm definitely not a message writer."

Firefall's most recent singles have been of a highly commercial nature. When asked if he thinks music is too commercial today, Rick replied: that he doesn't feel it's the music business that is commercial per se, but the media's use of it. He criticized what he terms the "offshoots" televised deals of a collection of hits performed by unknown groups in a "package." "It's sort of an incestual thing. They take up a percentage of the market and records don't get bought."

Since Christmas Firefall has been on a national tour. Before Missouri Southern their stops included Virginia, North Carolina, Philadelphia, Long Island, Madison, Wisconsin and even a night at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. Much of that time was spent as the opening act of Fleetwood Mac.

BUT IF THOSE CONCERTS were anything like the one held at Taylor Auditorium on this campus more than a few of those easterners and midshipmen must have been disappointed. The best part of the Firefall concert here was the warm-up act, a folksinger named Allen Ross who employed humor and sang several of his own songs. Firefall, on the otherhand, seemed destined to produce nothing but boredom from the moment they walked onstage, some thirty-four minutes late. Other than their three singles, including "You Are the Woman" and their most recent release, "Cinderella," the majority of the songs were non-descript imitations of each other. Rather than producing anything of quality, the group relied on the finger dynamics of a consummate lead guitarist and even his talent couldn't save the concert. As one disappointed fan said shortly after the concert, "they just didn't get the crowd going." The one highlight of the entire night was the saxophonist who came in on several of the last numbers in the concert. He was the only member of the group who received any more than courteous recognition.

After Missouri, according to Roberts, the group will spend most of April in Los Angeles working on an album tentatively entitled "Tropical Nights." And after that, he said, will be more Fleetwood Mac dates and so on.

The group is a prime example that all the money, promotion and experience in the world is not enough to produce an excellent product. Nearly all would agree, however, that Firefall is a solid studio band that will be a presence in the music world.

Is songwriting still exciting to someone who has been around it so long. "I had heard my songs before but never until last year on stations like WLS in Chicago or KJH in Los Angeles, when "You Are the Woman" came out. "It's a thrill, you still get a thrill."

And after uttering those words Rick heard his name called, shook hands and went onstage to play his guitar.



LEAD SINGER, RICK ROBERTS, provided the distinctive sound of Firefall, in their appearance here at Taylor Auditorium. The concert was plagued by sound problems, which made for a quiet audience.

Attitudes don't change

By JACK ANDERSON

College women today may have new names and titles, but their attitudes about sex, marriage, and career don't seem to differ much from those of their mothers'. According to opinions and remarks made by women on the campus of Missouri Southern, things haven't changed as much as many people might think.

When asked about their attitudes toward sex, the answers were more deliberate, and much harder to get. This in itself shows that feelings aren't as liberated as many people might expect from today's college female. But there were a number of women who were outspoken about their attitudes toward sex. One girl said, "This is my body, and I will do with it as I please." Overall, the majority of the women who would make a positive statement about their views toward sex, felt that it was a personal decision, and not something that society should regulate.

This type of remark shows that most women do feel that it is important to plan for a career of their own, but still want to be married someday. The majority of women interviewed felt they would be married in 10 years, but couldn't say for sure that they would be anything more than a housewife. "I'll probably be married with two kids and a college degree in the closet," was

the answer of another student, who also said, "I only came to college because most of my friends are here, and I don't know what else I would have done". Although this was only one girl's feelings, it was the attitude given by many female students.

Random interviews with women of varying ages attending classes at Missouri Southern were made. Answers were often hard to pin down, but the overwhelming majority of women asked whether they would rather be happily married without a career 10 years from now, or whether they would prefer to have a career of their own and not be married, answered, "Happily married is much more important than a career, but if I had a good job I wouldn't necessarily give it up just to get married." This attitude does seem to differ from the traditional attitudes of the American woman, but it is misleading, because it does not mean that the college women of today don't want to be married. It only means that they don't feel marriage is the most important thing in the world. One woman stated, "I would rather be married 10 years from now than not."

The final answer to the question of whether or not today's woman is really different from the college woman of the past can only be answered in time. One thing is apparent: today's college female is not as inhibited as were her forebears, rather her foremothers.

Photography takes skill

By DICK COLE

Once upon a time there was a young man who liked to take photographs of animals in their natural environment.

One day near their home on Spring River, he and his wife spotted in the sky, a Great Horned Owl.

Wouldn't it be interesting to get a few photos of a Great Horned Owl in its natural surroundings?" they thought.

A few days passed, then this young couple saw the same owl, only this time the bird was approaching its nest at the top of an oak tree.

Thus the Great Horned Owl Adventure began.

STEVE ROGERS, a student at Missouri Southern, his wife Connie, and I started the project.

Steve rented enough equipment from a local construction company to take us sixty-feet above the ground.

I borrowed a three-quarter-ton truck to transport all this equipment to the sight.

Off we went!

Upon arriving, we had to carry, piece by piece, scaffolding equipment down a hill, through the woods, to the owl's location about 100 yards from the truck.

Now, it wasn't bad going down hill, but coming up, well that was a different story.

Darn near had a cardiac!

Finally, we began to build the scaffolding, five-foot sections at a time.

Our goal? To get eyeball-to-eyeball with whatever was in that nest.

THE HIGHER WE WENT the more nervous we became. Not of the owls, but wondering if the scaffolding was going to tip over.

On a Saturday afternoon, with wind gusts from 35 to 40 miles per-hour, we finally reached about sixty feet.

A couple of times when the wind really cut loose, we thought we were going to end up in the nest with the owls!

As I said, we reached sixty-feet and there, "blinking" at us were two handsome, almost fully developed, baby Great Horned Owls.

We looked at them and they studied us. If those owls could have talked our language, I'd swear they probably would have said something like ... "What the hell are you two crazy darnies doing up here, with 40-mile-per hour winds swaying the tree tops!"

I TELL YOU, FRIENDS never in my tender years have I done anything like this. Nor did I ever think of getting so close to a natural environment, sixty-feet in the air, two baby Great Horned Owls, and their mama and papa. It was an exciting experience.

The Great Horned Owl adventure all began with Steve Rogers and his wife, Connie, observing one Horned Owl flying just above the tree tops towards its nest.

We knew nothing about scaffolding and, very little about owls and little did we realize the long hours of hard work required in just getting up there to their nest. Was it worth it? Yes!

The next day, Sunday, Steve fixed the blind, atop the scaffolding less than ten-feet away from the owl's nest.

Patiently and silently, he began taking photos of a family of four Great Horned Owls.

THE OWLS PAID us little attention, as though they sensed we meant them no harm. Owls, particularly the Great Horned variety, are very aggressive in the protection of their nest and offspring. This fact was always on our mind. After all, neither of us, I can assure you, wanted one or both of those owls sitting on our heads!

Steve will be graduating from Missouri Southern next year and it's his goal to become a wildlife photographer. He wants to capture on film the natural beauty of some of Nature's creatures in their natural environment, a natural environment that becomes less as man encroaches.

The Great Horned Owl Adventure for us turned out to be a challenge, with many rewards. The main reward was the joyment of observing nature's revitalization from the dormant winter to the freshness of spring and its renewal of all kinds.

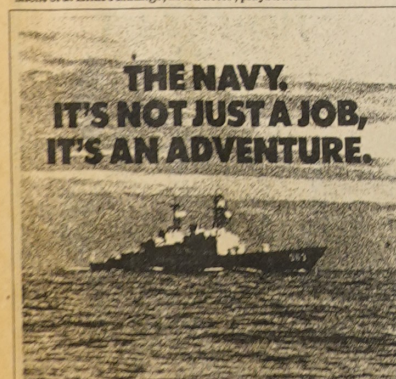


PLACING MEMBERS of the audience under hypnotic trance, hypnotist Larry Garrett delighted students and faculty last week. Garrett was sponsored by the Union Board as part of the Freebie Week activities. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons)

'Faust' next in Spiva series

"Faust," a German silent film of 1926, will conclude the current series of classic films in the Spiva Art Center series. The film will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Fine Arts Building, along with Robert Flaherty's short documentary, "Industrial Britain."

F. W. Murnau directed "Faust," and the film has been hailed as one of the finest examples of motion pictures made during the silent era. Emil Jannings, noted actor, plays Satan.



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Content of the film is perhaps best described by film historian Herman G. Weinberg in his book "Saint Cinema" thus: "What Murnau achieved in 'Faust' is without parallel on the screen. It was as if he undertook to paint a vast fresco with light and shadows. His canvas was the whole of the medieval — his brush was the camera lens. For Murnau's film was primarily a pictorial 'Faust' ... and it owed as much to old German legends lost in the mists of antiquity as did Lang's 'Siegfried' which is the only film to which it can be compared. It was the purpose of both ... to overwhelm the spectator with the pictorial splendor of their images ... That both achieved lyricism, too, is a tribute to the ecstasy with which they were made."

Parsons wins pottery contest

A Pottery Competitive was sponsored by the Art League of Southern recently, which featured a \$15 first prize. Winners were judged by Terry L. Russell, arts and crafts director for the

Joplin Boy's Club. Russell also has a pottery workshop in his home.

Hand thrown pottery was judged, which means no molds or casts were used in its construction. First prize went to Kurt Parsons, with honorable mentions going to Tara Dawley, Mike Moore and Sam Lewis. Nine students entered the open competition. The public was invited to view the pottery on the balcony in the Art Building. Today the exhibition will end.

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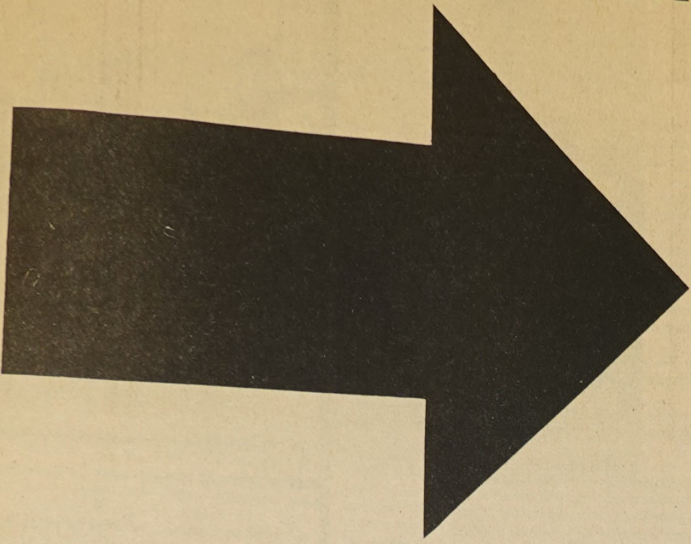
Work accepted

A Missouri Southern art student has had a painting accepted into the annual watercolor U.S.A. exhibit. Kim Kissel, a junior art major from Joplin, received word that her watercolor titled "Woodpile" would be hung in the prestigious National exhibit sponsored by the Springfield, Mo., Art Museum.

Kissel, a graduate of McAuley High School, is the first Southern student to enter and be accepted into the show.

Out of thousands of entries from professional and amateur artists all over the country, approximately 150 works are selected for the exhibit. Those selected also compete for some \$40,000 in cash and purchase awards.

Faculty salaries ...



Average is \$15,877, low salary is \$8,500

By THE EDITORS

Among the total of 149 faculty and administrative officials at Missouri Southern who hold academic ranking, a total salary of \$2,472,269 is paid annually. This breaks down to an average yearly salary of \$15,877. Salaries range from \$40,000 a year that is paid to a full professor, \$18,500 that is paid to an instructor.

There are 14 college employees who hold the academic ranking of professor. These 14 are paid a total of \$336,641. This breaks down to an average yearly salary for professors of \$24,046 with a high yearly payment of \$40,000 and a low payment of \$18,320.

THOSE COLLEGE PERSONNEL who hold the ranking of associate professor number 36 and are paid a total yearly salary of \$636,361. This averages out to a total of \$17,676 per employee with a high salary of \$18,923 and a low of \$15,000.

By far the largest number of employees hold the academic ranking of assistant professor. The 66 college employees who are assistant professors are paid a total yearly salary of \$972,450, which breaks down to a total yearly average of \$14,733.

The highest salary paid to an assistant professor is \$18,923 and the lowest is \$12,165.

The fourth and final academic ranking is that of instructor. There are a total of 33 instructors on Missouri Southern's campus and they are paid a total of \$401,817. This averages out to a yearly salary of \$12,176. The highest salary paid to an instructor is \$18,000 and the lowest is \$8,500.

Additional money is paid to teaching faculty members who teach during summer school and for night classes. For instructing during a summer session a faculty member at Missouri Southern is paid an additional 20 per cent of their existing salary.

TEACHING DURING THE evening sessions will earn a faculty member an extra \$200 per credit hour taught, unless otherwise negotiated.

These extra duties and monies are not included in the figures shown here or in the tables that follow.

Also, not included here is \$4,800 that is paid as an extra dividend to department heads and department coordinators annually for their leadership duties.

Seniority, which has some bearing on the salaries of the individual employee, apparently has very little to do with academic ranking as there is an instructor on campus who has been with the college since 1952 and earns \$16,100 annually, while one of the college's full professors has been added to the faculty as late as 1970 and earns \$18,923.

Included in the totals and averages were the 22 administrative officials who hold academic rank. Some of these teach a limited number of hours per semester. In addition, department heads teach a reduced load, with an occasional exception.

SOURCE OF THE SALARIESFor the majority of the faculty members at Missouri Southern was the Missouri State Accounting Office. Source of the administrative salaries was a report filed by Dr. Floyd Belk, vice-president in charge of academic affairs with the Health, Education and Welfare Department of the federal government. The source of salaries of those employees who are currently being paid by the junior college district was Dr. Leon Billingsly, president of Missouri Southern.

However, the report filed by Dr. Belk to HEW, called the HEGIS report, lists salary breakdowns which do not, in some cases, match the figures we received from the state and the college. In these cases, the figures given by the college and the state government were used.

Following is a complete list of the different academic positions held by individuals at Missouri Southern, their salaries, the year they began teaching at Southern, years of previous college teaching experience and education, when available.

Administrative salaries

SALARY	RANKING	FIRST YEAR
\$20,767	asc. prof.	1962
\$40,000	professor	1968
\$24,600	asc. prof.	1969
\$14,000	instr.	1976
\$30,000	professor	1966
\$14,102	instr.	1973
\$25,635	professor	1968
\$24,586	professor	1969
\$30,000	professor	1965
\$20,535	asc. prof.	1963
\$25,635	professor	1966
\$18,000	asst. prof.	1968
\$25,635	asc. prof.	1955
\$18,477	asst. prof.	1968
\$18,474	asst. prof.	1968
\$18,850	asst. prof.	1973
\$17,840	asst. prof.	1969
\$18,923	asst. prof.	1970
\$12,165	asst. prof.	1974
\$16,100	instr.	1952
\$18,019	asst. prof.	1971
\$18,833	asst. prof.	1966

Continued in next column

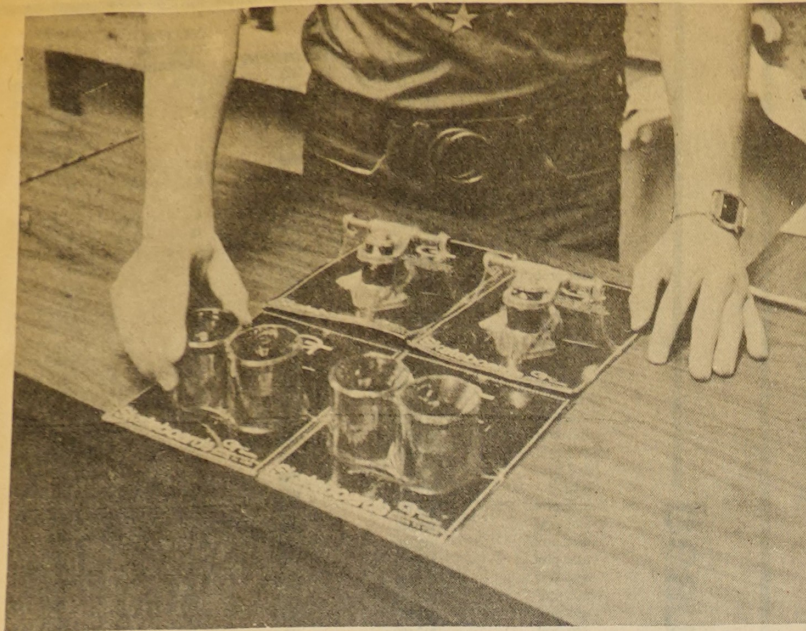
HEW report. . .

PART 3A (cont.)—DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY ON 9-MONTH SALARIES, 1975-77

Salary Intervals	MEN						WOMEN						Salary Intervals
	Prof. (1)	Assoc. (2)	Asst. (3)	Instr. (4)	Lect. (5)	Undes.* (6)	Prof. (7)	Assoc. (8)	Asst. (9)	Instr. (10)	Lect. (11)	Undes.* (12)	
\$2,500 to 22,999													22,500 to 22,999
\$22,000 to 22,499													22,000 to 22,499
\$21,500 to 21,999													21,500 to 21,999
\$21,000 to 21,499	1												21,000 to 21,499
\$20,500 to 20,999													20,500 to 20,999
\$20,000 to 20,499													20,000 to 20,499
\$19,500 to 19,999	2												19,500 to 19,999
\$19,000 to 19,499	2												19,000 to 19,499
\$18,500 to 18,999	1												18,500 to 18,999
\$18,000 to 18,499	3												18,000 to 18,499
\$17,500 to 17,999		3											17,500 to 17,999
\$17,000 to 17,499		6											17,000 to 17,499
\$16,500 to 16,999	8	2											16,500 to 16,999
\$16,000 to 16,499	7	1					1						16,000 to 16,499
\$15,500 to 15,999	3	2											15,500 to 15,999
\$15,000 to 15,499		4											15,000 to 15,499
\$14,500 to 14,999	2	4					2		2				14,500 to 14,999
\$14,000 to 14,499		5							3				14,000 to 14,499
\$13,500 to 13,999		5	2						1	1			14,000 to 14,499
\$13,000 to 13,499		9	4						2	1			13,500 to 13,999
\$12,500 to 12,999		5							2				13,000 to 13,499
\$12,000 to 12,499		2	1						3	2			12,500 to 12,999
\$11,500 to 11,999			1						1				12,000 to 12,499
\$11,000 to 11,499			2							1			11,500 to 11,999
\$10,500 to 10,999			1							2			11,000 to 11,499
\$10,000 to 10,499			1							1			10,500 to 10,999
\$9,500 to 9,999										2			10,000 to 10,499
\$9,000 to 9,499													9,500 to 9,999
\$8,500 to 8,999													9,000 to 9,499
\$8,000 to 8,499													8,500 to 8,999
\$7,500 to 7,999													8,000 to 8,499
\$7,000 to 7,499													7,500 to 7,999
\$6,500 to 6,999	1												7,000 to 7,499
													6,500 to 6,999

Names have been deleted — Random order is used

RANK	SALARY	DATE OF EMPLOYMENT	COLLEGE TEACHING EXPERIENCE	HOURS PAST MASTERS
asst. prof.	\$16,565	1971		doctorate
asc. prof.	\$16,906	1969	4	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$17,553	1967	10	doctorate
prof.	\$18,468	1966	5	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$15,132	1974	3	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$13,146	1969	2	60
instr.	\$10,900	1975	0	0
asst. prof.	\$16,034	1966	6	6
asst. prof.	\$16,720	1971	4	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$15,744	1970	18	0
asst. prof.	\$13,783	1968	0	7
instr.	\$12,660	1971	0	3
asst. prof.	\$14,751	1968	0	22
asst. prof.	\$13,257	1971	0	0
asst. prof.	\$16,228	1967	6	0
asc. prof.	\$17,027	1971	17	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$14,014	1973	0	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$17,459	1966	2	abd
asst. prof.	\$14,484	1967	3½	67
asst. prof.	\$13,588	1964	0	12
asst. prof.	\$14,662	1966	0	21
asst. prof.	\$14,260	1971	3	abd
asst. prof.	\$14,562	1974	0	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$15,463	1968		
instr.	\$10,900	1975	6	10
asst. prof.	\$15,164	1970	0	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$12,500	1976	3	abd
asst. prof.	\$12,500	1976	2	abd
asst. prof.	\$13,903	1974	4	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$14,680	1969	3	abd
asc. prof.	\$16,732	1968	10	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$17,833	1970	5	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$17,200	1970	10	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$15,148	1972	13	63
asst. prof.	\$15,204	1958	4	some
asc. prof.	\$16,650	1971	4	doctorate
prof.	\$18,319	1968	8	doctorate
prof.	\$19,113	1970	17	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$13,373	1965	0	27
asst. prof.	\$15,346	1971	3	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$16,823	1970	3	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$17,197	1967	7	140
asst. prof.	\$13,427	1968	1½	50
asst. prof.	\$14,050	1968	2½	40
asc. prof.	\$16,894	1970	6	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$17,500	1965	0	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$17,379	1969	0	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$13,709	1958	0	20
asc. prof.	\$17,410	1970	3	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$13,445	1967	0	11
asst. prof.	\$13,750	1963	0	40
asc. prof.	\$17,510	1970	0	doctorate
prof.	\$19,413	1967	2	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$16,225	1972	2	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$16,155	1962	0	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$16,995	1976	8	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$13,982	1963	0	34
asc. prof.	\$16,565	1967	0	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$15,676	1965	0	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$16,459	1968	0	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$13,499	1964	0	doublemasters
asst. prof.	\$15,851	1971	3	doctorate
instr.	\$12,763	1972	5	6
asst. prof.	\$15,579	1967	2	abd
instr.	\$11,064	1974	1	18
asc. prof.	\$15,000	1975	8	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$16,885	1967	0	doctorate
prof.	\$20,436	1968	5	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$17,195	1967	2	abd
instr.	\$14,307	1972	5	10
asc. prof.	\$17,745	1969	2	doctorate
prof.	\$24,216	1967	5	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$19,137	1968	7	62
prof.	\$19,800	1969	4	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$19,031	1969	2	doctorate
instr.	\$11,124	1975	4	9
instr.	\$12,900	1972	0	0
asst. prof.	\$14,711	1969	1	6
instr.	\$13,739	1974	0	6
instr.	\$13,840	1974	0	some
asst. prof.	\$14,921	1969	0	16
asst. prof.	\$13,975	1969	1	30
instr.	\$13,625	1975	3½	53
asc. prof.	\$17,194	1966	8	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$17,534	1969	0	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$17,800	1964	0	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$12,298	1967	0	13
asc. prof.	\$17,127	1970	14	0
asst. prof.	\$13,049	1968	0	3
instr.	\$11,750	1975	3	0
instr.	\$11,904	1974	1	9
instr.	\$12,058	1972	2	15
asst. prof.	\$14,500	1976	0	0
prof.	\$21,000	1966	2	doctorate
asc. prof.	\$18,740	1970	1	doctorate
asst. prof.	\$13,500		9	ed. spec.
asst. prof.	\$14,241		4	36
asc. prof.	\$15,220		0	33
asst. prof.	\$15,631		½	0
asst. prof.	\$14,347		1	0
asst. prof.	\$16,000		9	0
asst. prof.	\$15,277		0	juris doct.
instr.	\$11,325	1975	3	72
asst. prof.	\$13,500	1976	2	PhD.
asst. prof.	\$13,500	1976	3½	PhD.
asst. prof.	\$12,500	1976	2	60
vis. instr.	\$ 9,500	1976	1	15
instr.	\$11,800	1976	1	MBA
instr.	\$13,800	1976	1	MS
instr.	\$11,050		2	MS
asst. prof.	\$13,610		8	MA
asst. prof.	\$12,629		6	MLS
instr.	\$11,360		11	AB
instr.	\$16,175	1971	6	MS
asst. prof.	\$15,142	1974	7½	PhD
instr.	\$11,850		2	BS
instr.	\$14,308	1975	3	BS plus 6
instr.	\$ 8,500	1975	2	CDA
instr.	\$ 8,500	1975	2	CDA
instr.	\$10,700	1975	3	BS
instr.	\$12,638	1967	12	BSN plus 11
instr.	\$13,635	1970	7	BSN
instr.	\$18,000	1975	2	MA
instr.	\$ 9,650		1	BSN
instr.	\$14,000		1½	MBA
asst. prof.	\$15,917	1967	14½	32
asst. prof.	\$14,969	1967	11	EOS
instr.	\$10,000		1	AS
instr.	\$13,590	1973	6	PhD.
instr.	\$14,008	1974	3	0
instr.	\$10,984	1974	3	BS
counselor	\$10,650		3	BS plus 30
counselor	\$15,106		9	6



HIGH-PERFORMANCE TRUCKS and urethane wheels will improve the handling of any skateboard.



SKATEBOARDING is much safer on the sidewalk than the street.

Bored skaters now become artistic skateboarders

By MAX MCCOY
Chart Staff Writer

Skateboarding has recently come into focus as the "in" sport, but it has been with us, in one form or another, for years. Nobody knows who invented the first skateboard; it was a triumph of twentieth century technology that the historians ignored. The modern skateboard, though, is as far from its ancestor of a stout plank mounted on the halves of an old roller skate as a biplane compared to a jet fighter. Urethane wheels, heavy duty trucks, precision sealed bearings and decks made of aluminum, fiberglass and laminated wood have made the skateboard a finely tuned instrument, in some cases costing over a hundred dollars, although reliable plastic boards can be purchased for as little as fifteen.

Urethane wheels are probably the biggest single improvement. Unlike the older metal ones, these absorb shocks and have better traction and turning abilities. The first urethane wheels were produced by the Cadillac Wheel Company, and were designed for "training" rollerskates at roller rinks. Although the urethane wheels were slow on rinks because of their resilience, they were a demon on pavement and in 1973 the Cadillac Company brought out the new wheel specifically designed for skateboard axles. The first really big skateboard company was Makaha, set up and run in the back offices of "Surf-Guide" magazine. In 1965 they had 10,000 orders a month coming in. When the parallel between surfing and skating was made, naturally the rectangular planks were shaped to resemble—you guessed it—surfboards.

WHEN YOU FIRST BEGIN to skate, it's a good idea to practice just standing on the board and maintaining your balance. Then, surviving that, you may wish to find a gentle, smooth slope and take courage in hand (or your teeth, if the hill is too rough or steep). Start by placing your left foot over the front wheels, kicking off with the right and smoothly stepping onto the rear of the board. It's important to keep your weight on your left foot, on the board. If you don't you'll find yourself doing the splits. Beware of boards that have the wheels on the trucks too far apart; you'll find yourself running over your own feet. Drag the rear foot or step off the board to stop. If you lean in either direction, even slightly, you'll find yourself turning that way.

When finding yourself on a slope that's a bit too steep and you're gaining too much speed, try traversing the hill, much as skiers do, zigzagging back and forth. This will decrease your acceleration considerably. If you completely lose your nerve you can always jump off, and in any situation where you might run into danger (cross traffic, oncoming cars, etc.) it's advisable. Jumping off at speeds over 30 mph you're liable to turn your knees, elbows and hands into beefsteak. Skaters have been clocked by radar doing over sixty-five mph, but they were all

fully protected in crash helmets, motorcycle leathers, ankle support boots, gloves and padding. It's not something you'd want to try in blue jeans and tennies.

Skaters are athletes. They develop a passion for their sport, a love of speed and motion and danger. One of the favorite places of the really good skaters are drained swimming pools. They rocket right up the blue walls, seemingly to defy gravity as they hang motionless at the brink. Most of all there is a grace and a style to skating, because skateboarding is an art.

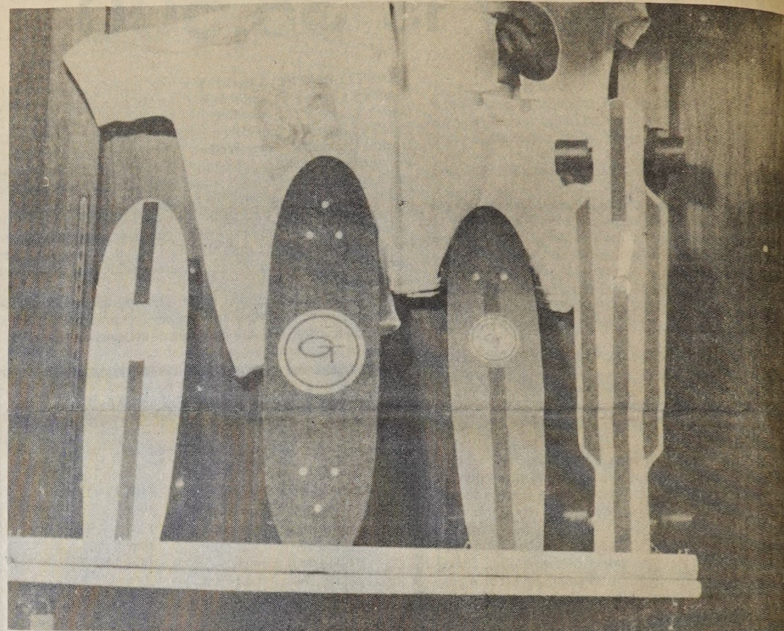
WHEN CONSIDERING A BOARD, it's important to look for details such as sealed double precision bearings. The bearings are sealed in their races (runners) so that dirt and grit cannot damage them, and usually they are lubricated with silicone from the factory.

The trucks are the assembly which mounts the wheels to the board. They also serve as a suspension system, and have coil springs or bushings made of rubber to act as shock absorbers. Most good trucks have adjustable nuts to fine tune the handling of the board.

Decks are made of various materials—epoxy resins, aircraft fiberglass, heat treated aluminum. Wood which is laminated, produces a fine board, becoming as strong as fiberglass and absorbing road shock better. Inexpensive plastic decks are quite adequate and have a reasonable amount of flex to them. Some boards have "kick tails," angled portions at the rear of the boards for better leverage in doing tricks.

The length of the skateboard you should use is debatable. Some racing boards reach five feet in length, but generally the shortest board you feel comfortable on is best, since it means greater maneuverability. The key word here is comfort. Don't buy a board you don't feel good on.

If you wish to improve the handling of your board, you may replace the hard factory bushings with softer ones. This will result in sharper turns. Flex wheels are also available, wheels which actually mold themselves to the contour of the road.



SEVERAL DIFFERENT TYPES of boards are available, including the conventional style patterned after the surfboard and a special slalom model that has tapered ends for tight cornering.

Carthage church gets 'reborn'

A Baptist Church in Carthage, inactive for a number of years, has been reopened through the efforts of a Missouri Southern student and former running back for the Lions. Robert Davis, now a preacher and who is a degree candidate this year, resumed services at the Second Baptist Church, 739 E. 7th St. on Easter Sunday.

The church was constructed in 1951 with the Rev. J. K. Roberts serving as administrator. Services continued there several

years before the doors were locked some years ago with little or no fanfare.

DAVIS, HOWEVER, SAID he had felt something needed to be done in Carthage, "and I think the Second Baptist Church is a good beginning. These doors should be open to those who want to come. There is one thing to help young people, family, and community, and there is another thing to show it."

A Portsmouth, Va., native, Davis' life has been one of ups and

downs. A 1972 high school graduate in Portsmouth, he was a prep football player and was a member one year of the Portsmouth, Kan., Junior College team before transferring to the University of New Mexico.

"I had a lot of problems there, getting into drugs and having some other bad experiences," he says. That's when a Bible given him by his aunt on his high school graduation began having meaning for him. "I finally realized what that lady was talking about and it sunk in."

DAVIS ENROLLED AT MISSOURI Southern and was running back for two years for Jim Frazier's Lions. He was named to the all-NAIA District 16 squad two years and was the school's leading career ground gainer.

"I feel like when I came to Missouri Southern, some of the Christian people helped me to become even more of a Christian," he says. He gives much credit for the turn in his life to the Rev. Homer Martin of the Royal Heights Baptist Church — the place where he delivered his first Christian address. "This man has been a great influence in my life and in Williams' life." (Williams is an All-American offensive back for Southern.)

The Rev. Carl Garret, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Carthage, was another influence in the athlete's life as a "Since I've known him," Davis says, "he's definitely been a positive force in me."

With the help of the Rev. Mr. Garret and others, plans were made to reopen the Second Baptist Church. Davis and his wife Pam did much of the general cleaning and minor repair work.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH is a troubled one and Davis admits it.

"The people have really struggled with the church in the past," he says. "I hope some of the older and younger people in the community will want to become leaders ... to take part in the church and keep it going."

He adds: "I'm really interested in getting the younger people there and to show them that the church is not limited to the older community ... after all I've been associated with it about three years and I'm 23 years old."

Davis has plans to attend Southwestern Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Tex., in the near future.

Two win awards

Scholarships were awarded to two Missouri Southern chemistry majors April 14 at Kansas State College of Professional Education. George Estes, a junior, received the ninth annual Ratekin Scholarship which valued at \$200.

Robert Kulp, a freshman, received the Freshman Achievement Award.

Snakes held in awe, myth and suspense

By ROGER GREEN

Slithering and covered with scales, the snake evokes a sense of fear and wonder in us. Ever since man first encountered him, he has held a dark regal mythical staidhood in our culture and religion; the Indian snake charmer luring a king cobra plays a ritual thousands of years old.

What causes us to react the way we do when we encounter snakes? Beneath the myth and suspense are the psychological impulses that push and pull filaments of thought. Possibly D. H. Lawrence was trying to find his source of fantasy in the poem "Snake." One theory is that we were born with a collective fear of snakes as stated by noted psychologist Carl Jung. However, according to Dr. J. Merrill Junkins of the psychology department the most probable cause of the fear is learned behavior. He reported, "It can be acquired by either direct association with the stimulus or association with another's behavior such as the fear of storms. A mother would convey her fear by her hectic mannerisms and clutching her child firmly."

THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE who are incapacitated by their fear of snakes in such a way that it interferes with their enjoyment of life. Motion pictures often depict snakes as something terrifying while in reality the snake is rather docile. Snakes are usually associated in religions and myths with everything from virility to magic. Dr. Junkins added, "A treatment called systematic desensitization makes the cure rate of snake fear fantastically high."

Among the fourteen general families numbering more than 2,700 different kinds, four venomous serpents are common to Jasper County. Sunning himself in open areas of the forest, the copperhead is by far the most common, but is also rare in that he bears his young alive. Sharing its terrain is the dark discolored timber rattlesnake. Another rattler, the Western Diamondback, extends his Western range from Oklahoma into the Ozark region. He is the largest of the local poisonous snakes. The water moccasin can be found in secluded swampy areas, such as one behind the Sagamore Bible Camp.

According to Dr. Gerald E. Elick, science department, there is another little-known snake the tanila, a snake with rear

fangs. It was not discovered until Edith Force, a school teacher, researched it in the 20's and 30's. Dr. Elick stated, "When caught, it simply responds to the person by trying to burrow in the palm of the hand. It's so small that it is not really dangerous." Elick added that all snakes are not natural habitats. That is, they may come out during warm winter months. Dr. Elick is interested in snakes only in an ecological standpoint and is not a herpetologist. However, if anyone finds an example of a rare kind of snake he wants to be contacted.

THESE FOUR VENOMOUS SNAKES are the highest evolved of reptilian life. Most herpetologists agree that the first step in the evolution of snakes occurred when the animal's ancestral form became a blind subterranean burrower. In evolving from their lizard life form the early snakes lost their limbs, their eyesight, and their hearing as well as their ability to change color. Later when the creatures reappeared on the surface, they reevolved an entire new visual system but never regained their limbs or sense of hearing. Today the snake constitutes one of the most successful of living groups being found in almost every conceivable habitat except polar regions and certain islands.

Dr. Orty E. Orre, science department who has frequented many snake hunts in Oklahoma, explained that the venomous snakes can be distinguished by the angular head and vertical eye pupil. The purpose of the snake hunt is to acquire snake venom. Six of the rattlers obtained were over forty inches long and contained ground squirrels in their stomachs. "We found them sunning themselves on the rocks," replied Orr. He added that antivenom is produced by injecting snake venom into horses whereupon they build up antibodies. He showed a vial of amber colored venom that had hardened. The venom is mixed with that of hundreds of snakes in order to get large quantities of dried venom of consistent quality.

Venoms are becoming important in biochemical research. Now that researchers are getting close to finding many enzymes contained in snake venom, it is becoming exceedingly useful in elucidating biochemical processes. They also offer promise for improved clinical treatment of a wide variety of nervous, muscular, immunological, and metabolic disorders. Snake venom contains both hemotoxins and neurotoxins with one or

the other predominating depending upon the species. The hemotoxins contain both clotting and anticoagulant factors; the neurotoxins contain both impulses, both pre and post-synaptically, and can aid in their transmission. Probably the most toxic is that produced by the African Krait also known as the two-step because that's how many you supposedly have time to take. The venom consists of a complex mixture of proteins that destroy various tissues of the body, immobilizing or killing the prey.

FANGS EJECT THE VENOM. Fangs like other teeth are replaced periodically and the new fang moves into place before the old one is lost. Thus, for a short time, there may be two fangs on each side of the jaw. In the Solengosphy, a large group of snakes including the rattlesnakes and vipers, the fangbearing bone is attached to the skull in such a manner that the fangs can be moved back up against the roof of the mouth when not in use. The fangs are connected by means of the venom duct to the two venom glands, which are modified salivary glands situated on each side of the head behind the eye.

At the moment there are only two drugs available in this country manufactured from venom. One is Cobrox, in which is more effective than morphine. Unlike morphine it has no adverse side effects. The only other drug, Nyloxin, is used for arthritic pain. In Europe there is a venom-based drug used as an anticoagulant; it is an antiarthritic drug. There have been experiments using a fraction of cobra venom as an immunosuppressant in myocardial infarctions.

It seems that opossums are impervious to snake bites. In research conducted by Jack Kilman in Baltimore Laboratory, this theory is reinforced by the fact that opossums also never seem to get cancer. The only effect of snake venom on opossums is a temporary lowering of blood pressure resulting from the venoms properties as a vasodilator.

Snakes through their carnivorous food habits, often play an important part preserving the balance of life, particularly in the control of such pests as rodents, which tend to multiply at a rapid rate. Snakes are, consequently, of great service to agriculture.